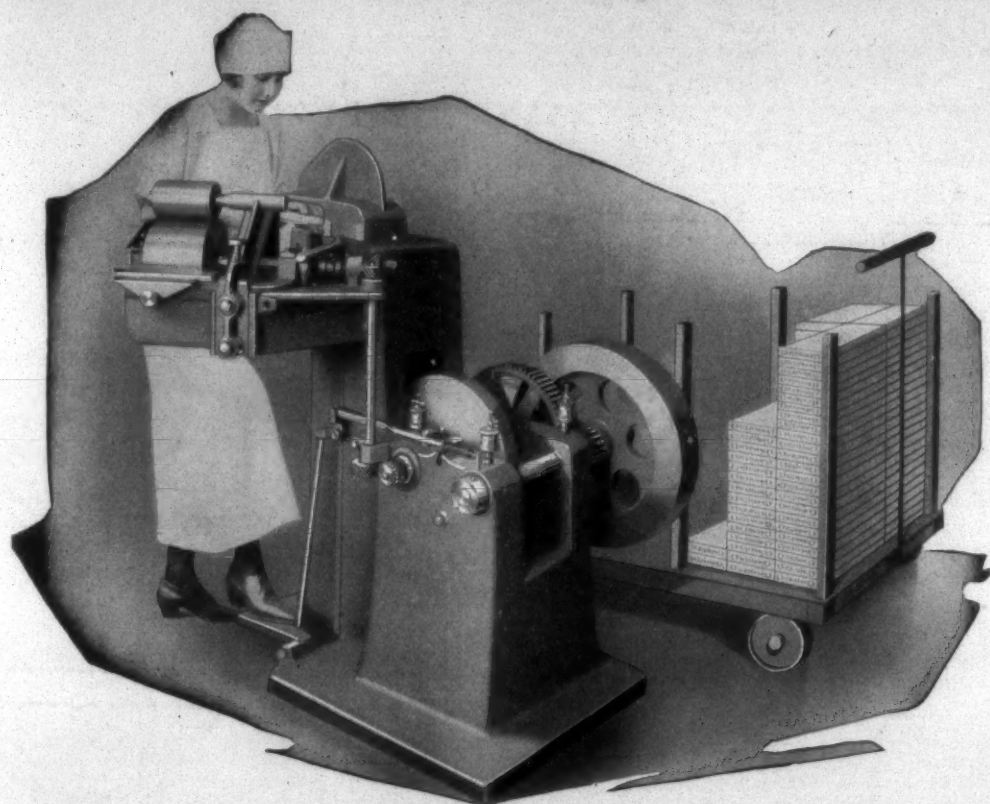


# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921

NUMBER 6



**Operate  
Your Own  
Box Factory  
at our  
Expense**

Here's a new machine that will enable **hosiery and underwear manufacturers** to be independent of the box maker. A simple, efficient machine that is revolutionizing the manufacture of textile containers just as the nailing machine did for the wooden box. Does away with excessive freight

## **Reduce the Cost of Your Cartons 35%**

That's what the new Andrews Automatic Box-making Machine will save you. We put it in at our expense and furnish you at low cost the knock-down blanks ready for the machine to assemble. Blanks can be stored in small space and assembled as needed.

bills on the old style set-up boxes. **Eliminates** waste of faded and damaged boxes. Saves the space now devoted to storage of stiff board boxes. Economically solves the packing problem. Instantly converts a box blank into a durable, attractive carton the exact size and shape required. No mechanical troubles—needs no attention.

## **Big Capacity—1500 Cartons Daily**

One girl, after three days instruction on this machine, can assemble 1500 complete hosiery or underwear cartons every working day. Boxes need no labeling—we print the style, lot number, size and trade-mark on the blanks before they leave our factory. This feature alone means a big saving in your packing cost.

## **Andrews Solid and Corrugated Fibre Containers**

The ideal containers for 30 to 60 dozen shipments. Light, durable and cheaper than wood. Made of a tough, resilient material that absorbs the shocks and defies rough handling. They reduce damage claims to the lowest possible level and eliminate tampering with shipments. Impossible to open them without mutilating beyond repair. Wooden cases also in any style, size or shape. We specialize on wooden cases for export.

## **Further details on request**

Get in on the ground floor—get in before your competitor does—the 35% saving provided by the new Andrews Box-making Machine may as well be yours. A letter mailed today will bring you the facts tomorrow.



**O. B. ANDREWS CO.,** BOX 303 T **Chattanooga, Tenn.**

The only concern in the world manufacturing every kind and style of wooden, wirebound, corrugated fibre, solid fibre and pasteboard cartons and containers, and owning its own paper mill and sawmills.

DIVISION SALES OFFICES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.



**Combination**

**Husk**



TRADE MARK

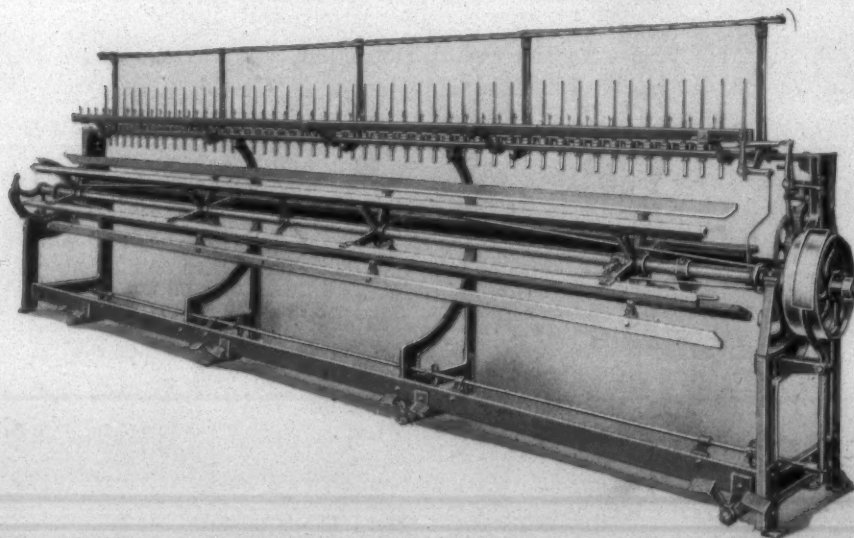
**B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc**  
HOLYOKE, MASS.

**Paper**

**Cotton**

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**  
ESTABLISHED 1831  
**TEXTILE MACHINERY**

**Makers of Reels For All Kinds of Yarns**



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# Leatheroid

THE FIBRE MILL EQUIPMENT THAT LASTS

## Not how Cheap— but how Lasting

THERE are cheaper kinds of mill equipment than Leatheroid, of course. But cheaper in first cost only—not economical in the end.

It isn't how much you pay for a roving can, box or car that counts—it's how often you pay for them.

Leatheroid Fibre Mill Equipment has made a reputation for

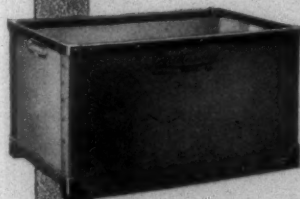
itself on good service and good appearance — cleanness and smoothness — light weight and great strength.

Try a few Leatheroid cans, cars or boxes in your mill. Notice how everybody likes them, and the remarkable service they give.

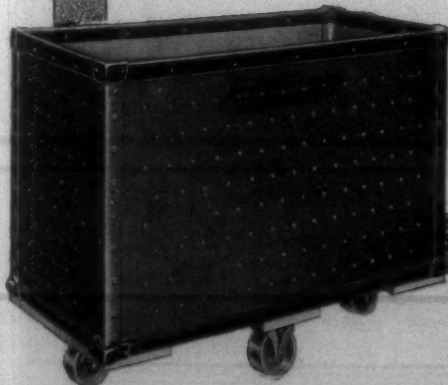
Sold by Leading Southern Mill Supply Houses.

### ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

Leatheroid Sales Division - 1024 Filbert Street, Philadelphia  
New York - Boston - Kennebunk, Me.



Leatheroid Mill Box. The standard box for mills and factories. Unusually strong; careful construction throughout; steel-over-wood top rim, protecting corner angles; made in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 bushel sizes.



Leatheroid Steel Clad Car. Four inside smooth walls of heavy Leatheroid fibre; outside covered with light steel closely riveted; steel-over-wood top rim; self-oiling wheels.

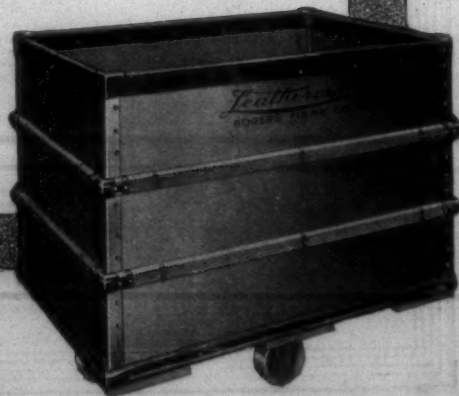
Leatheroid Roving Can. Smooth as glass — tough as horn; no seams to open up; rolled over top.



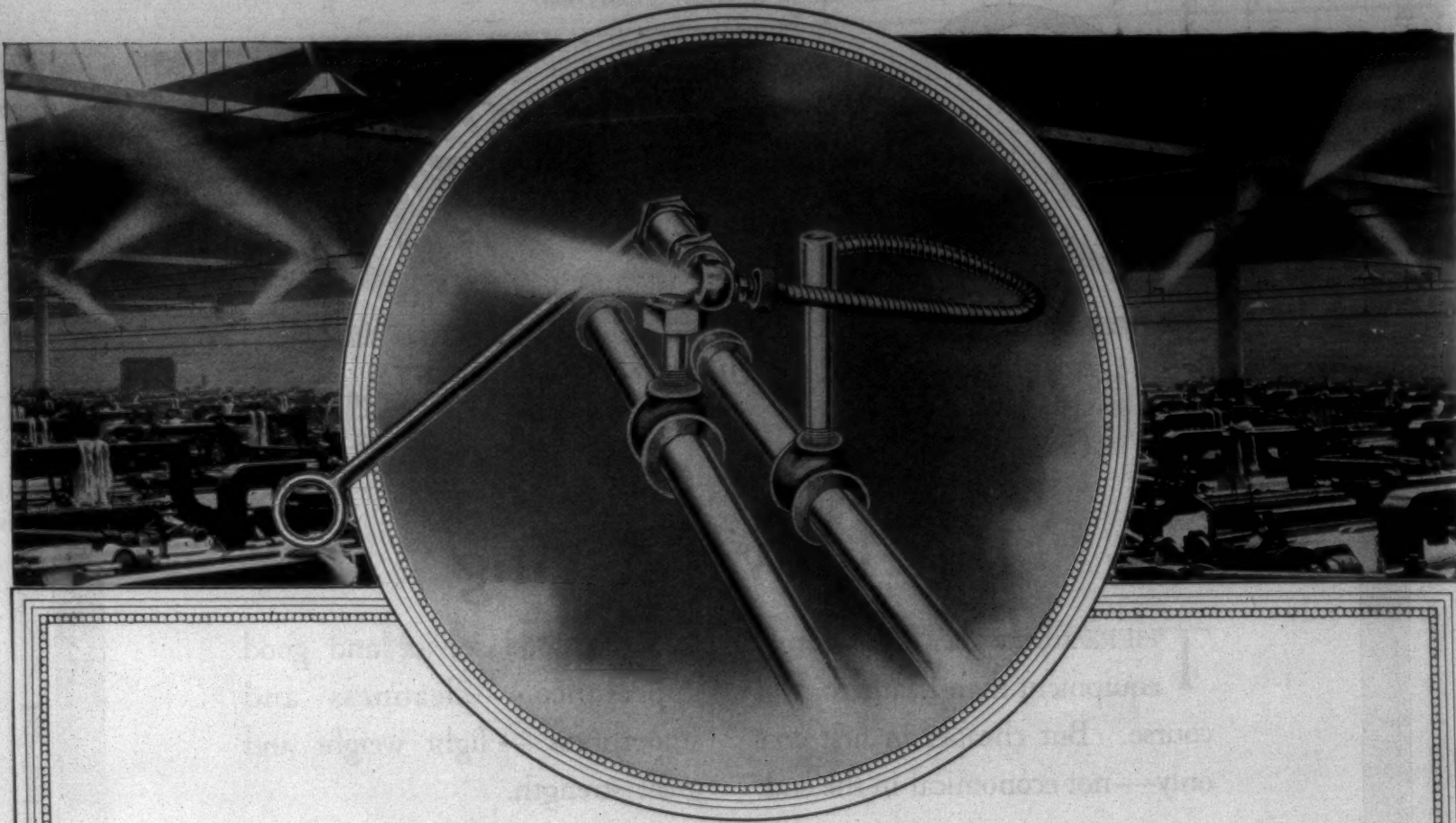
Combination Doffing Car. Has Fixed and Loose Box; all fibre boxes or steel and fibre boxes. Extra steel reinforcing at all wear points; platform has 1/2" steel frame; self-oiling wheels.



Leatheroid Warehouse Car. Made of heavy fibre with steel-over-wood top rim. Patented ribbed steel bottom band — the only construction in which the body of the car is actually riveted to the wood bottom at the four corners; self-oiling wheels.







## The Turbo Humidifier

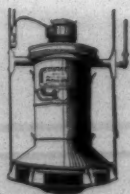
While the Turbo is a compressed air Humidifier, its principle of operation is neither that of the atomizer nor the injector—but perhaps a combination of both. It adds the principle of centrifugal force; water is “pulverized” rather than atomized.

The principal advantages of compressed air humidifiers are these: The units are small—and therefore may be safely installed in old, low-posted mills. Where installed in such mills do not obstruct light. The quantity, quality and direction of the spray are within the control

of the room overseer. There is no water under pressure. The Turbo is easily and not expensively renewed or repaired—and if it becomes in-operative cannot cause damage.

Because it uses compressed air as a motive force it makes available to the manufacturer a useful accessory, compressed air cleaning. Compressed air cleaning becomes then a by-product. Of this we shall have more to say later.

To secure the greatest advantage each prospective installation must be approached—not on the basis of old traditions—but with the laws of humidity and the problems of the manufacturer in mind.



### Parks-Cramer Company

*Engineers & Contractors*  
*Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning*

Fitchburg

Boston

Charlotte







## Making Homes from Mill Village Houses..

They were good-looking houses, well built, comfortable and modern.

But something was needed to make them homes.

"What's the trouble?" the textile mill manager asked his welfare worker.

And the welfare worker told him. These wives and mothers were mill-workers. They had little time for the heavier home tasks. But they must be done. Wash-day strung out over the week, or else occupied valuable time which should have been spent in the mill. Indoors it was always steamy and soggy.

"Take the family washing off their hands—give them time to rest and live and breathe, time to beautify their homes and to enjoy their beauty, and you'll see a difference," said the welfare worker.

It was then that the general manager

called in an American Mill Village Laundry Specialist.

"Build me a Mill Village Laundry. I want it done right—build me a plant that will take all of the washing and ironing out of these homes and one that will do it economically and well."

And in due time his American Village Laundry was turned over to him, fully equipped, running smoothly, operated by a thoroughly trained force of experts.

Today there's a big difference in Mill-Town. There are blocks and blocks of neat, tidy homes where before they were only houses.

And every day at the frames in the mill itself there is a full complement of operatives, refreshed, cheerful, contented, energetic, 100% productive.

Does it pay? Ask the general manager—ask yourself—then write us for full details.

### The American Laundry Machinery Company

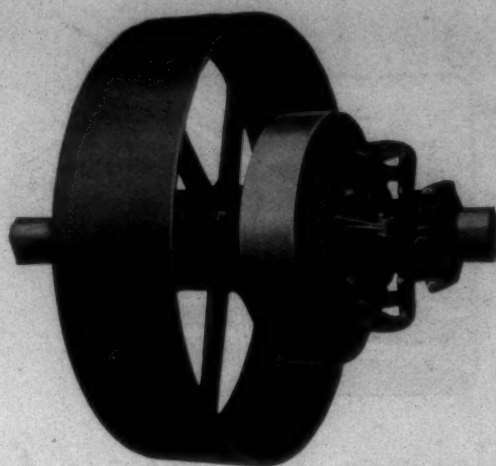
*Specialty Department N*

CINCINNATI, OHIO



This composite factory group shows the manufacturing plant of The American Laundry Machinery Company, the world's largest producer of laundry equipment, and originator of the American Mill Village Laundry. The service of this organization is sold with every American Mill Village Laundry installation.





## Universal Giant Friction Clutch

28 pieces  
X 14 PR

Friction Clutches are universally recognized as economical and convenient transmission appliances and are installed to secure greater flexibility in transmitting and distributing power to various departments and to individual machines.

Universal Giant Friction Clutches are made with standardized extended sleeves which permit the use of an ordinary pulley of any type.

The clutch is complete—needs no fitting to pulley nor does pulley require any special work to be done so that it can be used on Clutch.

There is nothing to do but to pick Clutch out of stock and ship along with it a standard pulley of size ordered.

Thousands of these Clutches are in use and are giving perfect satisfaction.

For either a complete installation or a single article of Power Transmission Machinery, let us figure on your requirements.

**T. B. Wood's Sons Co. Chambersburg, I**

*Manufacturers of the Largest and Most Complete line of Power Transmission Appliances  
Exclusively and Continuously Since 1857.*

MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Sales Agent, GREENVILLE, S. C.



# Any Production of Exceptional Merit Invites Imitation, But—

The "Hercules-Electric" Hydro Extractor is so far advanced in design, construction and proven performance, that though it may be copied or imitated, and while you may be offered extractors that look like the "Hercules-Electric" and are claimed to be just as good, yet that in itself will be the best assurance that the "Hercules-Electric" is an extractor of superlative qualities. Users call it "*The Finest Extractor Made*"

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# Five Reasons for Painting Your Mill Now With



1. While your mill is shut down or operating on part time your walls and ceilings can be painted with no interference with production.
2. In addition the work of painting can be carried on without troublesome delays or interruptions.
3. You are undoubtedly keeping some of your men on the pay roll who could do the painting at practically no extra expense. Chaffee's Mill White is so easily applied that it does not require skilled painters.
4. In a few months you will be so busy that it will cost you much more in time, money and trouble to do the painting.
5. Chaffee's Mill White has a permanent white finish that can be easily cleaned. In hundreds of mills throughout the textile industry this sparkling mill white is spreading contentment and good cheer.

*Write for Paint Panel and Descriptive Booklet.*

## Thomas K. Chaffee Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST. CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME XXI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921

NUMBER 6

## Advantages of the Silent Chain Drive

By Ralph Webber, Superintendent of Hawthorn  
Spinning Company, Clover, S. C.

The silent chain drive is the logical development of the application of power derived from an electric motor through the various stages from one large motor driving a mill, group motor drives, direct individual drives, pinion gear individual drives and finally the silent chain which connects the motor with the machine.

Each of these systems have been thoroughly tested and show advantages and disadvantages of their own.

Nearly all engineers, however, seem to have settled on one of two systems. The group drive, where one motor drives two or four frames and the silent chain drive.

It is not intended in this article to discuss the merits of steam driven and electrically driven mills, so that any reference to belt drives must be considered to refer to belt-driven drives from motors.

In considering the respective merits of these drives, three things are to be considered: the mechanical, the textile and the financial standpoints. Under the mechanical head we must consider the lifetime of the installation, the time it takes for upkeep, intelligence required to operate with success.

We know that the lifetime of a belt on a spinning frame or loom will average about four years, the silent chains on my spinning, twist-ers, combers and draw frames are four years old and there has been no repair cost at all. From any appearance of wear the lifetime may be ten years or twice that.

Three years ago, fearing that we might have trouble on account of the pitch lengthening because of wear, we ordered pins .005" over-size, but to date have not been able to use any of these as the holes in the links have not as yet worn enough to admit these oversize pins.

The time for upkeep, of course, includes the time of oiling. We find that the application of good heavy non-fluid oil, or light grease that has no tallow or fats, once a month gives us sufficient lubrication to keep the chains running cool.

Compare that with the amount of time consumed in a belt drive, oiling loose pulleys, cleaning belts, oiling belts, cutting belts, replacing bearings burnt out by too tight belts, replacing loose pulley bushings worn out by oil running out and the number of other little jobs that

are coming up each day.

Comparing the above paragraph with the fact that all the intelligence required of the man who looks after the chain drive is to oil monthly shows that the chain drive when properly installed (motor shaft and frame shaft parallel, pinion and gear in alignment, and tension of chain properly adjusted), is more nearly fool proof than a group drive.

Another point to be considered is flexibility of speed. When necessary to increase or decrease the speed of a machine, it takes less time to change the motor pinion, take a link out of the chain or slide the motor forward or back as required than it does to change the tight and loose pulleys of a belt drive and cut the belt.

Another fact to consider is the fact that a motor on the end of the frame, easily accessible, will be likely to receive more frequent attention than suspended from the ceiling, requiring a ladder to reach it. Under the textile head, we have two main points of comparison, which system will produce the most pounds per spindle yearly and will either show any improvement in the quality of the work.

To discuss the question of the amount of product intelligently, some accurate means of determining the exact number of pounds produced must be used. Hank clocks are the most satisfactory.

In a large spinning room I was once in charge of, I used to find a variation of from 44 to 50 hanks per week at the end of the week's run. It was the regular routine to run down the offending section men and have the belts cut on the slow frames. I have found frames 12 R. P. M. under the standard speed. No matter how closely belt drives are watched, there will always be some frames in the room that will have a slower front roll speed than they should with a corresponding loss of production.

In checking over the production of the spinning room in my present mill, it is not uncommon to find the frames making the highest number of hanks in a week to be less than a hank above the number of hanks run by the frame showing the smallest output for the week.

The point I wish to make is this: that, in a chain driven mill, with the same standard R. P. M. of the front roll as that of a belt driven mill, the total number of revolutions in a week will exceed those of the belt driven mill from 2 per cent to 10 per cent. This estimate is based on my own experience with both drives, frames equipped with hank clocks, both mills running at several different counts, constantly changing numbers.

We, all of us, are doing everything possible to keep out all fly waste, and other foreign substances from our product. I find that there is a much smaller amount of lint on the ceiling with a chain drive than there is with a belt drive. There is no fly in the air from cleaning belts. There is no belt dressing flying off from the belts, there is no fly accumulating around the pulleys, there is no constant circulation of air from the floor to the ceiling to carry fly to the top of the room and let it fall back on the roving to get into the yarn.

In the early days of the individual drive, it was often argued that a frame started too quickly with a motor drive, that when the switch was thrown in, the frame started with a jerk that was detrimental to the frame and caused an excessive number of ends down when the frame was started.

This has proved in practice to be

a fallacy, that the repairs on a motor driven frame are no longer than on a belt driven and that the number of ends down when a frame is started after doffing, depends more on the way the frame is doffed than it does on the way it is driven.

The last item of consideration is the cost of installation. One of the leading textile engineers of the South is my authority for stating that a mill can be equipped with individual frame drives throughout with a slightly lower cost than with shafting and belting.

In fact, this engineer has been very successful in convincing one of the most implacable enemies of electric power, that it would be economy for him to scrap his steam plant, install chain drives on his looms, spinning, etc.

Personally, I used to favor the four frame drive and would never listen to any argument in favor of the chain drive, basing my objections on what I knew of the direct connected motor, but every argument I have advanced in the past against the chain drive I have found, in four years' practice with them, to be wrong.

To summarize the principal advantages of the silent chain drive are:

- Lower cost of installation.
- Lower cost of upkeep.
- Less lost time account of repairs.
- Less labor to maintain.
- Less liability to abuse.
- Better conditions of cleanliness.
- More production.

## Textile Industry in the War

(From Report of War Industries Board.)

The war brought with it a very distinct disturbance in the various textile industries. In clothing alone it became necessary to provide at once entirely new and unusual outfits for a prospective army of 5,000,000 men, and further to prepare for a reserve of four spare outfits for each of these men. Hospital supplies in unheard of quantities, knapsacks, gun covers, hosiery, blankets, overcoats, duck, tarpaulins, tents, shoe linings and innumerable articles requiring textiles had to be provided for at the expense of civilian needs. In a word, it was necessary to direct to war use over 70 per cent of the textile products of this

country, and in many cases to create new sources of supply or adapt machinery to new uses. The extent of the undertaking can be appreciated when it is realized that this country's average production of textiles at normal prices aggregates in value between four and five billion dollars per year.

At the same time the shortage of ocean tonnage was causing a shortage in wool. Dyes were almost impossible to obtain. Labor was leaving the factories to go to war or to work in munitions plants, and coal and transportation were becoming hard to secure. Heavy buying by separate agencies of the Government caused unstable markets. The textile industry is old and well es-



tablished. The mills are controlled by many individual owners, each plant has its specialties, and competition is keen.

The textile problem was taken up by the committee on supplies of the council as soon as we entered the war. War service committees were formed in the summer of 1917 for various branches of the industry. The committee brought together the separate purchasing agencies of the Government, so that they dealt in a group to lay out production programs in consultation with the several war service committees. Many of the members of the textile committee of the council joined the forces of the Quartermaster General in the spring of 1918. Then separate sections of the War Industries Board were formed for the particular branches of the trade.

John W. Scott was direction of the Textile Division, which operated under the direction of George N. Peek, Commissioner of Finished Products.

The cotton goods section of the board, with Spencer Turner as chief, was organized in the summer of 1917. The section inherited a body of information from its predecessor and continued as an information bureau and point of contact between producer and Government purchaser, indicating sources of supply, making allocations, and securing the co-operation of the cotton goods industry in turning over its production to the Government at reasonable prices. By way of routine, 1,150 questionnaires were used to verify and complete the Government's information concerning equipment and facilities, 2,400 monthly reports from manufacturers were received and classified, 1,733 orders were cleared, and 1,752 priority certificates were recommended and handled by the section.

The heaviest demands of the Government on the cotton goods trade, and those which strained it most, were for duck, denim, and twills. The shortage in duck and methods for overcoming it had been studied from the beginning of the war. Many carpet and tire fabric mills converted their machinery for the manufacture of heavy duck, specialty mills for shelter tent duck, and fine goods mills for airplane and balloon cloth. But with all that could be done by way of increased facilities the summer of 1918 faced both a present and anticipated shortage in this fabric.

The condition naturally stimulated purchasing and hoarding as well as high prices. Army duck, ordinarily sold at 45¢ cents per yard, was bringing 34 cents. Sail duck, normal at 20 cents per yard, brought 52 cents. To combat this, cotton duck was made a "controlled" industry. The manufacturers were called together, and after conference they agreed to sell their product only on permits issued by the

section. Under this agreement 1,330 permits were issued.

For the cotton goods industry as a whole, the question of prices and the advisability of price fixing was a problem continuously before the section. A careful study was made of the condition and recent history of the industry, the sources and condition of the supply of raw materials, and the machinery of production, as well as a comparison of war needs with ordinary peace time consumption. The representatives of the industry itself were for a long time strongly opposed to price fixing. It seemed to them a dangerous departure from the theory on which the business had always been conducted.

The United States grows more than three-fifths of the world's supply of cotton. We export in normal times between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each, from a total production of 11,000,000 to 16,000,000 bales. We import only a few thousand bales of the long staple Egyptian variety for special uses. It happened that our 1914 crop was very large—2,000,000 bales more than usual—while disturbance of manufacturing conditions in Europe, combined with the difficulties of shipping, cut down our exports by more than 1,000,000 bales. This left a surplus to be carried over to the 1915 season of over 3,000,000 bales in addition to the normal surplus of about 1,500,000 bales. The natural result was a great depression in the price of cotton. The "Buy-a-bale" movement was instigated in order to relieve distress among the smaller cotton growers of the South, who were unable to convert their sole source of revenue into money, and for the purpose of improving prices.

By January, 1915, the price began gradually to rise and continued until the fall of 1916, when the German peace proposal caused uncertainty again. On February 3, the day after diplomatic relations with Germany were severed, the price began to rise sharply and the advance continued until the spring of 1918, when Government price regulations were threatened and later inaugurated. For the greater part of the period from July 27, 1914, until February 3, 1917, prices were below normal.

The crops of 1915, 1916, and 1917 were all below normal, and the consumption abroad, as well as the ability to ship, proved more favorable to sellers than the trade had anticipated. As a matter of fact, less than 250,000 bales of cotton were actually lost at sea during the entire war. The fear, however, that it might be lost, together with the shortage of bottoms, caused a marked decrease in exports. Throughout the war there was always a surplus of raw cotton in the country and this section never found it necessary to control either prices or distribution of the domestic fiber. The Egyptian fiber was imported under

the direction of the War Trade Board and the section indicated its distribution.

As soon as the United States entered the war the prices of cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, and raw cotton all began to rise rapidly—the fabrics more rapidly than the yarns and the yarns more rapidly than the raw cotton. The explanation for this can be found in the very urgent demand for finished fabrics, which had to be met at any cost. To satisfy the increased demand, manufacturing costs were increased both by the use of inferior machines and the conversion of machines to the production of new commodities, and by the expense of breaking in untrained workmen, as well as by increased wages. In addition to these substantial reasons the very urgent war demand, combined with the decentralized purchasing methods in use during the first few months of the war, gave much incentive to speculators and dealers to profit at the expense of the Government.

In the spring of 1917 the cotton goods section of the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense undertook to recommend to the trade prices which the committee considered as fair and reasonable for a number of fabrics especially needed in war. These prices were accepted by many influential manufacturers and served as a guide to Government purchasing agents in placing contracts.

The war service committee of the cotton manufacturers was organized in September, 1917, with subcommittees on denim, cotton duck, flat duck, outing flannels, tire fabrics, gingham, and ticking. These committees served as points of contact between the manufacturers and the section. They represented the interests of the trade before the section, discussing suggestions, furnishing information, predicting tendencies, etc. For a long time they fought Government price-fixing.

Finally, however, a majority of the representatives of the trade were persuaded that price-fixing would be necessary in order to prevent profiteering and to insure reasonable prices not only to the Government but to civilian consumers as well. On July 8, 1918, at a meeting of the price fixing committee with representatives of the cotton industry, maximum prices on certain basic fabrics were agreed upon.

Maximum prices for cotton goods were fixed July 8, 1918, by the board as follows:

36 inches, 48 by 48, 3 yards per pound sheeting, 60 cents per pound.  
36 inches, 56 by 60, 4 yards per pound sheeting, 70 cents per pound.  
38½ inches, 64 by 60, 5.35 yards per pound print cloth, 83 cents per pound.  
38½ inches, 80 by 80, 4 yards per pound print cloth, 84 cents per pound.  
Standard wide and sail duck, 37½

per cent and 5 per cent from list. Standard Army duck, 33 per cent from list.

Further lists of prices were to be issued as soon as they could be prepared and agreed upon, and accordingly additional schedules came out during July, August, September, and October. The first schedule was to expire October 1, and meetings were held in September for the purpose of agreeing upon a revision, but as no agreement was reached the original prices remained effective until January 1, 1919. All of these fixed prices were maximum net prices at the mills to the United States, the allied Governments, and to the American public. They covered primary sales made after June 8 for delivery after October 1 and all primary sales made after June 21. They included brokerage and commission for selling.

A special committee, with T. W. Page as chairman, was appointed by the President in the spring of 1918, to study and report on the advisability and feasibility of fixing the price of raw cotton. After an extended investigation the committee reported unanimously against such action.

As a result of the activities of the council and board, the cotton manufacturers, along with a number of other industries in which vigorous competition had been the rule, have learned some significant new habits. The exigencies of the war impelled the formation of various associations within the industry, in order through co-operation to accomplish war purposes which would have been impossible otherwise. This was all done under closest Government supervision. These associations exchange trade information and will very likely in the future show the effects of co-operation in pursuance of common purposes. This may not result in advantage to the public if it is accompanied by no public control.

The Army purchased knit goods to the value of \$304,630,850 during the war. It was made by an industry whose product, prior to the war, was mostly cotton, but which under the guidance of this section was quickly transformed for the production of woolen materials suited to military requirements.

There are 1,622 knitting mills of all sizes in the United States, many of them being very small; in fact, less than 5 per cent have an annual production valued at over \$1,000,000. It has never been possible to form large combinations in this industry, due partly to the small capital required to start a new plant, partly to the individual quality of many products, and partly to the type of men who have been the leaders in the trade.

Our war orders caused upheaval in the industry almost as soon as they began, first, because they were large and urgent; and, second, because they called for a much higher

# DOBBINS SOAP MFG. CO.

PHILADELPHIA

For Over Half a Century Makers of High Grade Soaps and Scouring Materials for Textile Manufactures. Dobbin's Cotton Softener a Specialty





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## Harding Blue

**T**HE beautiful shade of blue selected by the First Lady of the Land for some of her gowns is destined thereby to be most popular among discriminating women.

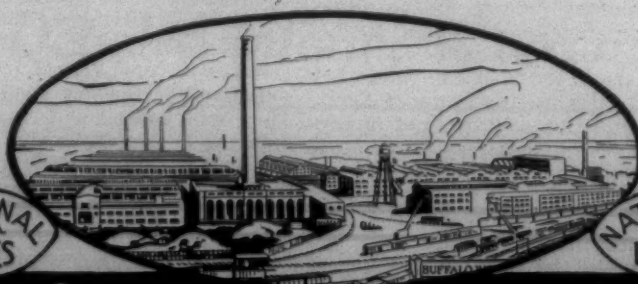
The color elements that go to make up this handsome shade are obtainable by the use of "National" dyes. Our colorists will be glad to cooperate with dyers of all classes of textiles in endeavoring to duplicate its tone on their material.

This service will be rendered either in the mill dye-house, or in our shade-matching laboratories.

**National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.**

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Chicago  
Hartford  
Charlotte



Montreal  
Toronto  
Providence  
Philadelphia  
San Francisco



# National Dyes



percentage of shirts and drawers than our mills had been accustomed to producing. While American-made knitting and spinning machinery is considered the best in the world and is exported everywhere, we had been getting many of our knitting needles from England and Germany and our dyes from Germany. Shortages soon developed in needles, dyes, trimmings, and fuel, all aggravated by increasing delays in transportation. Wages increased 100 per cent. The Government had taken control of raw wool, and other raw materials were hard to get. Prices advanced during 1917 from 110 per cent to 280 per cent of those of 1913. It was necessary, as time went on, to convert more and more of the machinery to war work.

In order to cope with all of these problems, the Knit Goods Section was organized on June 10, 1918, with Lincoln Cromwell as chief. He and the men whom he brought in to assist him had been buying knit goods for the Army since the beginning of the war. It had been necessary to draw revised specifications for Army knit goods in order to put into immediate use the machinery which the industry possessed. These men had been instrumental in drawing the revised specifications.

The section served as an information bureau for both the manufacturers and for the purchasing agents of the Government. It completed a census of the underwear materials of the country, showing the weekly production, machinery equipment, and kinds of garments made. A similar census was made of hosiery mills. A census was taken of the knit goods in the hands of jobbers in order to ascertain the condition of the civil stocks and to determine the steps necessary to protect consumers from unfair prices.

The section was able to arrange with the knitting and yarn mills to eliminate a great deal of useless transportation in the delivery of yarns. Statements of capacity, unfilled orders, and requirements of materials furnished monthly by spinners and knitters enabled the section to guide and control the industry in purchasing yarns and other supplies. All French spun worsted yarns were reserved for the underwear manufacturers. Some Bradford spinning was allotted to the hosiery makers but most of it went to the weavers.

The section, of course, passed on all requests for priorities by members of the trade and made their recommendations to the Priority Division. The section suggested and supervised the conversion of most of the mills from civilian to war work. Factories famous for fine silk hosiery were adjusted to produce woolen stockings. Women's underwear mills were converted by the exchange of machinery to larger sizes to the production of men's heavy woolen underwear. Something like 1,200 stocking machines were specially built to supply the heavy worsted socks for the Army. There was, of course, a shortage of woolen yarns. The section supervised experiments which culminated in the use of a low-grade South American wool (whose usefulness had been

limited) for the production of a successful hosiery yarn. The woolen stocking production was developed from practically nothing at the beginning of the war to 8,000,000 pairs per month at its close.

By way of conservation, a program was worked out for eliminating packing boxes in the shipment of knit goods. The materials were baled in place of being boxed. Thus both shipping space and packing materials were saved. A program was worked out for the standardization of colors and models in sweaters, but was not put into effect on account of the armistice.

There was no price fixing in this industry, though there had been a continuous rise since 1915. The Government was buying a high enough percentage of the product to have an important effect in establishing prices and the section worked with the Quartermaster Corps in establishing maximum prices beyond which no Government contracts would be placed. The section secured cost sheets from all mills and analyzed them before bids were requested on any new requirements. It was made known to the manufacturers that no bids would be received for prices in excess of 10 per cent of cost to the low-cost producers.

About 75 per cent of the cost of knit goods is contained in the cost of yarns. It was, therefore, by controlling the price of yarns and in guiding the distribution of raw wool to spinners working exclusively on Government contracts that the section did its most effective work in securing knit goods for the Government departments at reasonable rates.

#### World Cotton Production Over 20 Millions.

The total world production of cotton during the 1920-21 season is estimated at 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 bales. This is about 3,000,000 bales less than the production during the 1919-20 season. It is 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 bales less than the output in 1914-15, when a record world crop of about 29,000,000 bales was raised. Increased production this season is reported by this country and Egypt, but sharp declines are indicated in the crops of India and China.

These estimates are computed from statistics compiled by the Industrial Service Department of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston. They are based principally on returns from Egypt, India, China and this country, which, in the aggregate, produce about 90 per cent of all the cotton grown in the world. They are in terms of equivalent 500-pound bales for the crops of Egypt, India and this country, and in running bales for the crops of the other cotton producing countries.

The cotton crop of this country during the current season is 13,365,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, according to the final ginning report just issued. This is the largest crop since that of 1914, when 15,905,000 bales were produced. The Egyptian crop this season is 1,237,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 1,139,000 last season. The production of India is about 2,844,000 equiv-

alent 500-pound bales this season, compared with 4,676,000 last season. Recent reports from China estimate that the crop of that country has been cut in half this past year, the output being estimated at 3,000,000 bales, against a normal crop of about 6,000,000 bales.

World statistics of cotton are only rough estimates at the best because of the lack of accurate information as to the production of China, Russia and a number of other cotton producing countries. Estimates of the Chinese crop vary by 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bales, ranging from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 bales in normal years. Close estimates of the Russian crop are not available, but it is believed

to have declined from about 1,250,000 bales before the revolution to less than 500,000 bales at the present time. Several other less important cotton producing countries, principally Brazil, Mexico and Peru, contribute about 1,750,000 bales of cotton, but exact statistics for these countries are not compiled.

The acreage devoted to cotton in the United States, India and Egypt this past year was about 59,295,000 acres, which compares with a ten-year average of 59,030,400. The maximum acreage was in 1913 when 63,898,000 acres were used in growing the staple. The minimum for the decade was in 1912 when only 58,098,000 acres were harvested.

## Full Co-operation in Textile Products Show

W. G. Sirrine, president of the Southern Textile Exposition, has just returned from Washington and New York, where he has been in interest of the Textile Products Show which is to be held in Greenville, S. C., at Textile Hall next October. Mr. Sirrine says he has the assurance of full co-operation of all the big manufacturers, trade papers and big buyers of textile products. Upon his return he gave out the following statement:

Textile Products Show promises to be successful. We have met with such assurances of co-operation from every interest affected by the enterprise that we are greatly encouraged. The prospectus which has been in course of preparation for several months will be issued within a few weeks.

As is well known, we propose to show in Textile Hall during the week beginning October the 6th every construction of cotton goods made in Southern cotton mills, from heavy canvass to the finest fabrics. Some of the most conservative manufacturers in the South have expressed their approval of the show and stated they will exhibit through their commission houses. We have received assurances from the largest and best established concerns in the Worth street district in New York endorsing the enterprise and promising their support. A great many of these commission houses will not only exhibit goods made in Southern mills but in New England plants, and these will be warmly welcomed. We have invited New England plants to exhibit also in the fine constructions of cotton and cotton and silk mixtures. Silk fabrics will be confined to Southern mills.

While in New York I met representatives of the dry goods papers. They will assist us in the plan of bringing to Greenville the wholesalers and jobbers from the central west and southwestern states. They stated that they felt sure we could count upon several hundred of the biggest buyers of staple textiles coming here to see the display of textile goods which we will assemble.

The people in New York who are familiar with the allied textile interests told me we could look forward to having numerous visitors

who would be interested in the garments and scores of other things made from cotton. It will be our distinct purpose to present at the October show many of the new spring fabrics and garments.

I have also been assured by manufacturers and others that we will have much space taken by makers of various things having cotton as a basis.

Our show will receive the support and the endorsement of practically every trade paper, including the Journal of Commerce, the Daily News Trade Record, Commerce and Finance, Dry Goods Economist, Atlantic Coast Merchant, Dry Goods Man, Textile World Journal, Manufacturers Record, American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Textile American, Southern Textile Bulletin, Mill News and others.

In Washington I met with the most gratifying response from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is a branch of the Department of Commerce now so ably presided over by Secretary Herbert C. Hoover.

Dr. R. S. MacElwee, director of the bureau, has given instructions that a summary of the purposes of our show be sent to all the foreign branches of the department; and the State Department issued an order while I was there directing that this summary be sent to every foreign consular office maintained by the United States. This insures the immediate advertising of the Textile Products Show in all civilized countries. The purpose of course is to attract to the United States and to Greenville the foreign importers who are desirous of investigating our cotton products.

A big responsibility rests upon the people of Greenville in connection with the Textile Products Show. The Board of Directors who have for the past few years guided the affairs of Textile Hall have taken upon themselves a big task. To float this show in times of depression such as we are now passing through not only requires a cheerful spirit of optimism and a desire to benefit the textile industry of the South, but it proves they have confidence in the future. No one realizes better than the directors that at this time the export situation is susceptible of

(Continued on page 33.)



# Saves TIME, BOBBINS and WASTE

Enables Spinners to run Additional Machinery

The Monarch Bobbin  
Cleaner  
"Cleans Roving Bobbins"



Scores of these machines are being  
operated by  
Southern Mills

Simple in Construction.  
No complicated parts to  
get out of order.

One machine will clean  
the bobbins from forty to  
fifty thousand spindles.

*For Detailed Information Write*

## Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co.

UNION, S. C.



## The International Silk Show Tells the Story of Silk

(By Catherine Beach Ely.)

It was our good fortune to be suddenly transported into the land of Arabian nights. The international Silk Show waved a magic wand which unfolded for us the romance of colorful fabric in all ages. There were bazaars of historic splendor and tents of glowing modern silks, exotic modes on strange dark people of oriental lands and the modes of the occident on girls in silken garments lovely as the petals of flowers—and through all this riot of color ran a purpose. This purpose is best expressed by Charles Cheney, president of the Silk Association of America, which united with the Silk Travelers Association in providing at the Grand Central Palace the first show of the kind ever given in America.

Says Mr. Cheney:

"Our exhibition is not intended to advertise or promote the interests especially of the individual exhibitors—we aim to glorify silk and to exalt the silk industry and our chief endeavor will be to create an harmonious and beautiful picture and to teach simple and fundamental facts concerning our work. We hope that as a result America will have a better understanding of us and feel pride in what we are doing." Mr. Cheney says that the silk industry demands recognition as one of the great industries of America which not only contributes to the prosperity of the land, but helps to make the world more beautiful.

The International Silk Show presents the story of silk covering the development of centuries and of many lands. On the main floor the booths of silk manufacturers exhibited cascades of flowing silk—a flood of color for the artist, the artisan, business people and lovers of beauty.

Near the entrance was Mallinson's booth of silks de luxe. Its central figure was a big white plaster elephant in whose richly embroidered palanquin were seated a turbaned oriental and a blond maiden in turquoise silk. Our eyes feasted on the Mallinson fabrics—a stunning silver and rose brocade, a green loose mesh called fisher-maid, Sinbad crepes in different designs (a dark background with broad flower-border, a white background with pattern of big roses, a black and white stripe splashed with big pink roses). Models wearing the latest creations, gracefully swayed before our dazzled eyes.

The glow of the Chinese Silk Fabric Exhibit enticed us into the booth of Soy Kee & Co. and Kwong Sun Chong, Chinese importers of New York City. Soy Kee specializes in exotic fabrics of delicate designs and colors, while Sun Chong showed richly embroidered silks of the East in rose, orange, green and old gold.

The Stehli booth was a grey silken tent sentinelled by jet black negroes costumed in flame-colored silk. Lustrous silks in green, lilac, flamingo and silver grey shades were shown. The booth of Penikese's silks

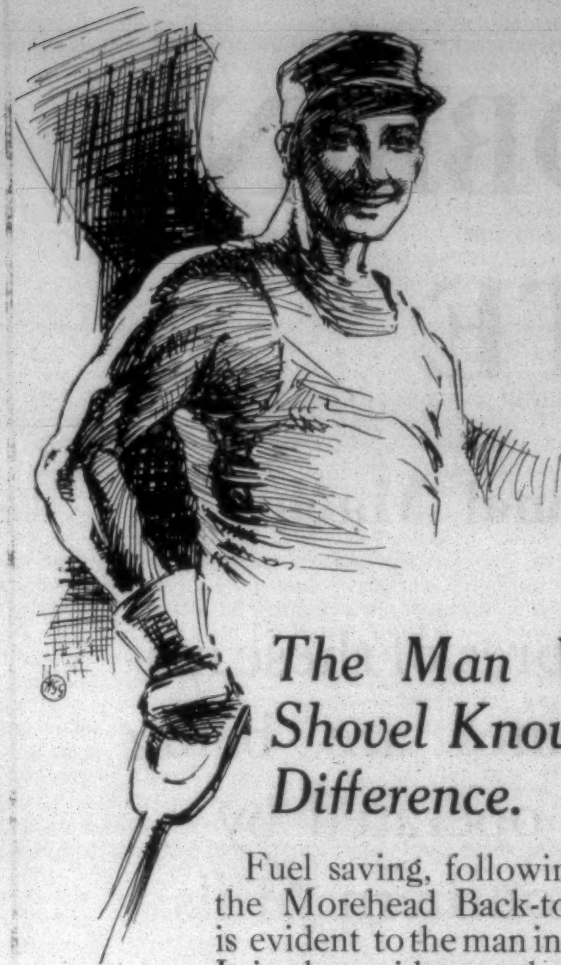
showed canton crepe, canton crepe satin, satin chimera, crepe caress (a satin crepe), brocade canton crepe, and—mindful of the sterner sex—dark cravat silks and silken-dure for striped shirts. Wimpherm & Bros' booth specialized in the "boulevard" velvets in rich hues—peacock blues, wisteria and old rose. They also displayed velveteens and corduroys.

We were drawn to the Shelton Looms booth by its striking centerpiece, which we as first took for the "Lady and the Tiger"—it proved to be "The Queen of the Ebony Isles"—a reproduction from an illustration of Mr. Dulac in the Arabian Nights edition published by Hodder & Stoughton, London. The tall waxen queen was garbed in dusky velvet embroidered in batik designs by the Cockcroft Studios of New York—a distinctly new departure, for hitherto batik designs have been restricted to lighter fabrics. The black leopard's fur was also from the Shelton looms—a fabric called nishni, which is fashionable for women's coats and trimmings. The Shelton looms are owned by Sidney Blumenthal & Co. They also exhibited artificial silk and Tussah silk made from wild cocoons.

Johnson, Codwin & Co.'s booth displayed magnificent broad ribbons, in flowered and conventional designs in gilt and silver brocade. They have the Riverside Mill at Paterson, New Jersey, and the Lady Fair Mill at Norwalk, Connecticut. Giron Freres specialized in velvet ribbons, broad and narrow, which they labelled "the kind your grandmother wore." There was a dazzle of brilliant ribbons in the booth of Taylor & Friedsam, makers of domestic ribbon, who have mills in Paterson, New Jersey. They exhibited many articles made of ribbon—there is a fad now for turning ribbons to every possible purpose—caps, slippers, evening bags and vanity bags, telephone covers, boudoir electric lights, lamp shades and fancy pillows.

It took patience and perseverance to work our way in and out of Cheney's big booth so dense was the crowd attracted by its decorative arrangement of dress velvets, upholstery silks, brocades and foulards. Dazed, we emerged with the feeling that Aladdin had just rubbed his magic lamp for our benefit. In the Corticelli booth was milady's embroidered silk hosiery, in the Hemingway booth silks for crochet and embroidery—their trade mark was a sure-enough little girl crocheting in a high-backed chair. Pelgram & Meyer exhibited the new "satin francais" in luscious shades, rainbow ribbons and gorgeous ribbons in other new patterns. The booth of Smith & Kaufman was enlivened by a dainty blonde in blue silk, pirouetting on her pedestal.

Marshall Field & Co. had a unique exhibition—their silks were thrown as shades over the lamps, which gave a jewel-like glow to Canterbury, Colonial Decorative and Silcot fabrics.



### The Man With The Shovel Knows the Difference.

Fuel saving, following installation of the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System, is evident to the man in the boiler room. It is also evident to the man in the front office who pays the coal bills.

The average saving in textile manufacturing plants throughout the country where there are Morehead installations, is 20 per cent—an important consideration to the manufacturer who must reduce his production costs to a minimum to compete in a buyer's market.

And while fuel costs are lowered, the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System speeds up manufacturing operations. It drains steam heated surfaces of all condensation as it forms and keeps the apparatus at top-most efficiency.

Let us refer you to textile manufacturers in your vicinity who have lowered their fuel bills—increased their production, with the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System. Write for catalog.

**Morehead Manufacturing Co.**  
Detroit, Michigan

Canadian Morehead Mfg. Co., Woodstock, Ont.  
For Dominion of Canada. (14)





An exhibition of silks from leading museums of the country increased the educational value of the show. The museums are of great benefit to designers and manufacturers of fabrics, many of whom are borrowing motifs from historic collections.

On the mezzanine floor of the Grand Central Palace were shown the actual processes of silk-making from the earliest days down to the present moment.

In the Chinese department a young Chinaman showed us the wild cocoons, the live moths, the eggs, hatched and unhatched, and the oak leaves on which this kind of moth feeds. From the wild cocoon comes the Tussah silk which is now so popular. There were exhibits of Chinese reeling by reeling girls from the Stream Silk Filature and Cocoon Merchants' Guild of Shanghai. Chinese raw silk and Tussah silks were shown. Eighty per cent of the silk export of China and Japan comes to America. The Christain College of Canton has exhibited showing the work they are doing in teaching proper methods of raising mulberry trees and silk cocoons. Since 1917, the Canton reelers have adopted the American methods of silk production.

The United States official Testing Company of the Silk Association of America exhibited their testing apparatus, for this company tests all the raw silk imported by America.

There was a thrown silk exhibit by John Dunlop's Sons—thrown silk used for warp weaving is called arganzine—that used for the weft or filling is called tram. Thrown silk is made by twisting raw silk treads together in a single thread.

In one of the most popular booths girls from the northern provinces of Italy were reeling raw silk from cocoons. They made a pretty scene in their bright costumes as they soaked the cocoons in hot water, brushed them to loosen the outside fibre and put them into reeling basins, where the fibres of several cocoons are fused into one end of raw silk. They must seize the right moment for throwing a new fibre onto the raw silk end. This exhibit was under the direction of A. P. Villa and Sons.

We also saw the raw silk skeins wound on swifts which pass it on to spools. Then a take-up spool receives the ends of two or more spools producing a yarn composed of several threads of silk twisted together. This silk yarn before it is dyed must be reeled into skeins. The Atwood Machine Company showed these processes.

This yarn passes from spools to paper tubes in the shuttle of the loom which supplies the filling for woven fabrics. This process is called quilling. The coning machine puts the yarn from the quilling machine on large paper cones for the knitting machines. These processes were shown by the Universal Winding Company.

The warping machine for making textiles from a few hundred bobbins set in a rack interested the crowd, so did the warp twisting-in machine. Twisting-in of warps (the average warp contains about 10,000 ends) was until recently all done by

hand—now about 90 per cent is done by machines. The Warp Twisting-in Machine Company exhibited this important machine. But hand-twisters are still the most skillful and the highest paid help at the mills.

The looms for weaving ribbons attracted curious crowds—it did seem a wonderful process as threads, marching to the hum of the great

machine, turned into ribbons. A crowd that it was difficult to get near enough to see how it worked. Between two pieces of plain cloth pass series of pile threads which weave the two cloths together, but at a certain distance one above the other—the two pieces are then cut apart by a sharp steel knife working in a plane parallel to the pieces

The velvet loom so fascinated the

(Continued on Page 31).

# Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for  
20 and 10 Years

## On the Cannon Cotton Mills—

Among the important cotton manufacturers of the South that have standardized on Barrett Specification Roofs, is the great Cannon Manufacturing Company which operates over 600,000 spindles.

On this company's Kannapolis plant alone, more than 5,000 squares—nearly 12 acres—of Barrett Specification Roofs have been constructed during the last eight years.

The decision of the Cannon Manufacturing Company to use Barrett Specification Roofs exclusively on all flat-roofed buildings was based on many years' experience with various types of roof construction. Not only are these roofs by far the most economical per year of service, but they also offer a degree of fire protection which is not exceeded by any other built-up flat roof. They carry the base rate of fire insurance.

The Barrett Specification Type "AA" 20-Year Bonded Roof represents the most permanent roof covering it is possible to construct, and while we bond it for 20 years only, we can name many roofs of this type that have been in service over 40 years and are still in good condition.

Where the character of the building does not justify a roof of such extreme length of service we recommend the Barrett Specification Type "A" Roof bonded for 10 years. Both roofs are built of the same high grade materials, the only difference being in the quantity used.

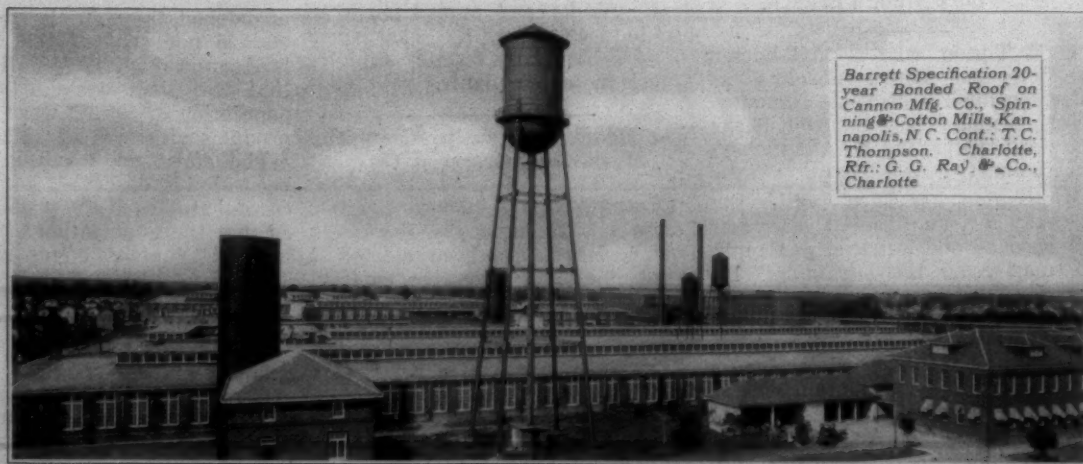
Before specifying or closing contract for a Barrett Specification Bonded Roof, be sure to read carefully all the stipulations in the specification.

Full details regarding these Bonded Roofs and copies of The Barrett Specifications sent free on request.

### The Barrett Company

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis  
Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit New Orleans  
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Barrett Specification 20-year Bonded Roof on Cannon Mfg. Co., Spinning Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C. Cont.: T. C. Thompson. Charlotte. Rfr.: G. G. Ray, & Co., Charlotte



### J. E. Arters With J. Spencer Turner Company.

J. E. Arters, formerly of C. M. Plowman & Company, Philadelphia, is now connected with the yarn department of the J. Spencer Turner Company, and will have charge of the knitting yarn section of this department. Mr. Arters has been in the yarn business for some time and has an extensive acquaintance among the yarn mills and knitters.

### Special Looms Needed.

Worcester, Mass.—The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works is busy beyond most of the Worcester industries because of orders for specialties. Business in standard looms is dull by comparison. Notable at the present period is the demand for carpet looms. The carpet business is dull; in fact, a strike of weavers has compelled the shut-down of most of the mills that manufacture Wiltons and Brussels goods. But the manufacturers are looking to the future and are making preparations for the greater capacity they believe will be necessary when general business revives and the public begins to buy again.



F. E. TIPTON.

F. E. Tipton, Manager of Toledo Scale Co.'s Atlanta Branch.

F. E. Tipton, who is well known in North and South Carolina as salesman for Toledo Scale Company, has been made sales manager of the Southern District with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Tipton has been with the company for a number of years and has been a "one hundred per cent" salesman from the beginning. He has received many compliments from the company and has the confidence of all of his many customers. He has placed Toledo scales in many of the mills of the South. The Southern District includes North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and East Tennessee and was previously managed by G. A. W. Bell, who has been transferred to Newark, N. J.

### Signs of ———? Business.

We don't know what it signifies but something is going to happen. Experts have predicted that a great change in business would take place soon after the occurrence of all special events during the past year. They said, "Business will be good after Labor Day" or "After election," or "Inauguration." These predictions have not come true and business has kept on going to

Now something unusual has happened and while we do not know just what effect it will have on business, there is no doubt that some change will take place at an early date. This unparalleled event took place in Spartanburg, S. C., a Sunday or two ago when C. C. Clark, S. C. Thomas, George Witherspoon and E. D. Maighatter, all well known sizing salesmen, got together by special appointment or otherwise, and went to Sunday School. Yes, it is true, four "sellers of sizing" went to Sunday School in one group. We will make no attempt to say just what is going to happen but you may surely expect something.

### Fuller Callaway to Make Tour of Europe.

Washington—A passport was issued Friday by the State Department to Fuller E. Callaway of LaGrange, Ga., to visit Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia. He will be accompanied by his wife and young son, Fuller, Jr., who are expected to sail in April.

Mr. Callaway is internationally known as a cotton textile manufacturer and has been a leader on several industrial commissions of the government in this country as well as committees which have visited Europe. It is said here his trip will be partly for pleasure, but he expects to study European business conditions and the possibilities of cotton trading with those countries.

### To Attend Textile Exhibition at Milan, Italy.

Professor Paolo Alberzoni, Italian agent of the American Textile Machinery Corporation, returns to Italy April 7 to attend a textile exhibition in Milan. In company with Mr. Luigi Marzoni, inventor of the long-draft spindle and manufacture of textile accessories, he has spent three weeks in this country studying American textile plants.

### New Member Executive Committee Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Chester S. Allen, vice-president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers, Boston, Mass., has been elected a member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the American section of the Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.

### New European Manager American Textile Machinery Corp.

W. Floyd Crosby has been appointed European manager of the American Textile Machinery Corporation, replacing Pedro J. Smith,

who has resigned to go into business in New York. Mr. Crosby will sail for Europe on or about April 20.

### Alexander and Garsed Erect New Building.

Alexander and Garsed, for eighteen years Southern representatives of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, of Worcester, Mass., have let contract for a large two-story brick building, at Charlotte, N. C., and in future will distribute parts to mills of nineteen states from that point. The new building will be 98 to 99, two stories, of face brick, or tapestry brick with limestone trimmings. The Southern Railway already has a spur track to the plant and contract calls for completion of the building by September 1. It will have twenty thousand feet of floor space for storage of parts, with fine offices on the second floor. The location is at the corner of Third and South Cedar streets.

The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works are the largest manufacturers of looms in their line in the United States. The territory handled by Alexander and Garsed extends from Maryland to Texas and Oklahoma, taking in everything east of the Mississippi River, or a total of nineteen states as above stated.

With the new building completed, full lines of parts for looms, jacks, guards, dobbies, etc., will be carried, and it will not only mean a large saving in freight rates to Southern mills, but real service and prompt shipments.

S. B. Alexander, Jr., was made a director of the company at the recent annual meeting.

### Abandoned Farms Menace New England.

The decline of farming in New England is affecting the supremacy of cotton manufacturing there and may indirectly transfer the industry to the South, according to Frank Knox, editor of The Manchester Union of Manchester, N. H., who spoke at a luncheon of the Republican Club yesterday.

Mr. Knox described the organization of New Hampshire business men in all lines within the last few months to save the State's farmers as a preliminary step to saving the State's industries. With 6,500 farms abandoned there in the last decade and 25 per cent of the cultivated land unproductive, Mr. Knox said that less than one-quarter of the population of 500,000 were fed from products grown in the State.

The effect on manufacture had been slowly observed, he said, and careful studies of the problem showed that the importation of food had increased the cost of feeding the industrial population to a point 40 or 50 per cent higher than the cost in Western and Southern States.

During this decade, he said, the spindles in New England had increased 39 per cent and those in the South 390 per cent. He added that the cotton and shoe industries of New England were threatened, and "without the cotton and shoe industries New England will go out of business."—New York Times.

### Cabarrus Petitions for Tax Rehearing as to Textile Mills.

Raleigh, N. C.—The county attorney of Cabarrus county and James S. Griffin, local attorney, have filed with the corporation commission a petition asking for a rehearing in the matter of the tax assessment for the Cannon Mills, Concord, and the Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis.

The petition sets forth that unless the commission restores to Cabarrus county a valuation of nearly four million dollars, stricken from the books after an expert hearing, the finances of the county will be seriously impaired.

### William Gerald Killed at Iceman Knitting Mill.

Monroe, N. C.—William Gerald, a mechanic at Iceman Knitting Company, was instantly killed when a long section of pipe which he was carrying came in contact with a live wire. He was taking the pipe to a nearby workshop and when he attempted to take it from his shoulder it touched a wire near the ceiling at an exposed place. Gerald came here last winter from Chattanooga and the body was sent there for burial. He was about 35 years old and is survived by a wife and several children.

### 1,000 Bales Cotton Burned.

Colquitt, Ga.—Fire here recently destroyed the Cowart and Dancer cotton warehouse, with 1,000 bales of cotton, and the W. L. Geer peanut warehouse, with three carloads of peanuts, causing a total loss estimated at \$50,000 to \$60,000.

### Trade Possibilities With Russia Reviewed.

The apparent disposition of Russia to renewed trade with the outside world and the fact that at least one of the principal trading countries of Europe has opened its doors to such trade lends interest to some figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York as to Russia's trade, past, present and prospective. While no official trade figures of the Soviet Government are available, it is possible, says a statement by the bank, to at least get a glimpse as to what has been happening in this line down to the end of 1920.

Official trade figures of a few of the principal commercial nations show their respective records of trade with Russia down to a very late date. Curiously their total is not so much below that of the year preceding the war as might be expected and shows an aggregate of their trade with Russia in 1920 only about 25 per cent below that of 1913. Trade of the United States with Russia in 1920, according to our own official figures, aggregated in 1920 approximately \$40,000,000, against \$50,000,000 in 1913; that of Great Britain with Russia \$247,000,000 in 1920, as compared with \$330,000,000 in 1913; Japan nearly \$10,000,000 in 1920, against \$3,000,000 in 1913, and Switzerland in 1919, the latest year available, \$24,000,000, against \$25,000,000 in 1913.



The aggregate of these four countries would show for the latest year available \$320,000,000 of trade with Russia, as compared with \$410,000,000 in 1913, though the fact that prices of many articles are still materially higher than in 1919 suggests that the relation of the 1920 trade to that of the pre-war year is not as great when measured in quantity as indicated by the mere figures of value.

#### Predicts Bad April.

A man who makes his living by forecasting the weather and who has established a reputation for accurate forecasts in the past has issued the following for April, 1921:

April 1—Fair.

April 2 and 3—Local rain and wind Louisiana, Arkansas, North Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Southeast Texas Gulf Coast, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi.

April 4—Fair.

April 5—Heavy local rains Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Central Texas, East Texas.

April 6 and 7—Heavy rains Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi.

April 8 and 9—Rain Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee. Blizzard, rain, snow, sleet, freezing Northwest Texas, Oklahoma.

April 10—Rain Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee. Blizzard, rain, snow, freezing Oklahoma, Northwest Texas, Northern, freezing, frost, Texas.

April 11—Local rain or snow, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina. Freezing frost, Texas, Southern States.

April 12 and 13—Local rain Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas.

April 14—Heavy rains Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida. Local rains Northern California, Southern California, Northern Texas, Northwest Texas, East Texas. Local rain and hail South Central Texas, Southeast Texas.

April 15 and 16—Rain Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Northern Mexico, West Texas, North Texas.

April 17—Tornado, heavy rain, electrical, hail or snow storm, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, Northwest Texas, New Mexico. Wind, rain and hail storm West Central Texas. Cyclone Arkansas. Local rain Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Southeast Texas.

April 18—Rain Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas. Frost Oklahoma, Northern Texas.

April 19—Local rain Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama.

April 20 and 21—Generally fair, local rain North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

April 22—Local rain Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee.

April 23—Generally fair, local rain Northern Texas, Florida.

April 24—Local rain, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana.

April 25—Heavy rains and electrical storms Southwest Texas, South

Central Texas, Southwest Gulf Coast, Northeast Texas, Southeast Texas. Rain Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi.

April 26—Local rain Georgia, Alabama, Southwest Gulf Coast, Southeast Texas, Louisiana.

April 27 and 28—Local rain Southwest Texas, Southwest Gulf Coast, North Carolina, South Carolina.

April 29 and 30—Rain Northwest Texas, Northern Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas.

#### Vanderlip on International Trade.

Mr. Frank Vanderlip prophesies that there must be a readjustment of our foreign trade as soon as the borrowings of Europe come to an end. Europe must then pay her way in goods. He considers that in the late twenties the trade balance of the United States will be overturned, not perhaps by a diminution of exports, but by the rise of imports to offset against them. He also prophesies that the values both of exports and of imports will diminish with the fall in prices—The Review of Reviews.

## Use It 30 Days Free —Then Decide

The question of today is "How Can the Cost of Production be Reduced?"

¶ For the past few years the public was willing to pay the price to get the goods. Therefore, the manufacturer overlooked the necessity of curtailing many items of expense, with the result that when the "slump" came, there were large quantities of articles manufactured at a high cost of production.

¶ This cost must be reduced—but how? Refer to the recent tax returns and consider each item of expense carefully.

¶ For illustration: determine what percentage of the total cost of production the coal consumption for the past year was.

¶ STATES GRATES will reduce the fuel expense 20% and increase the steaming efficiency of the boilers 50% over that of the ordinary grate at an upkeep cost of less than 1%.

¶ States Grates will pay for themselves in from 30 to 60 days and keep on reducing the cost of production throughout the year.



Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N.C.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of recent date regarding the States Grate Bars which they installed under our boilers about six years ago. We take pleasure in stating that we were one of the first to adopt the States Sectional Grate Bar.

These have been in constant use since they were installed on a night and day run and have given entire satisfaction.

The cost of upkeep has been nothing as we have not had to make any repairs to date.

We discarded a shaking grate of a well known make for the States, which has given us better service, a substantial saving in fuel and our boilers have steamed 50% better than before.

We consider the States Grate the most economical and satisfactory grate that we have ever used.

Yours very truly,  
EUREKA IRON WORKS, INC.

By *Wm. H. Rembert*  
Sgt.

There is a Scientific Reason.

Write today for information regarding our 30-day trial

**Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.**



**Hope for Hosiery.**

(By William C. Alexander, President of the Alexander & Irwin Co., of New York, in Commerce and Finance.)

Never in the history of merchandising in America were such ill assorted nondescript lots of goods put on the market and sold as was the case in 1919 and 1920. People apparently lost all sense of values and most everything seemed to go.

The above was particularly true of hosiery. When the market did begin to change, the change was rapid indeed, and it caught both the retailer and wholesaler with vast quantities of merchandise very little of which was up to normal quality standards.

The result was most people refused to buy junk and the persistent efforts of the retailer to sell what they had rather than give customers what they wanted retarded business generally. This caused the mills producing good merchandise to suffer along with those producing inferior goods.

However, this is all changing. The demand today is for a better product and there is little or no demand for other than legitimate merchandise.

The silk hosiery industry is again about to welcome a sellers' market if indeed it has not already arrived. The retail buyers of the country as well as the jobbers have waited too long to place their orders, and the mills with few exceptions have been unwilling to go ahead and make up goods without orders. The best of

them had few if any orders up to six weeks ago.

This is particularly true in the full fashioned silk hosiery trade, and coupled with this fact, the workers in the full fashioned hosiery mills in the Philadelphia district, which supplies about seventy per cent of the full fashioned hosiery made for jobbers in this country, have been on strike and idle, and it is estimated that the loss of production there alone has been between ten and twelve thousand dozens a day. And there seems to be no immediate prospects of a settlement of the strike.

In the meantime there is an insistent demand for silk hosiery and all houses of any standing are being besieged for goods. Probably one of the largest and most important full fashioned hosiery mills in this country is located in Reading, and it is understood that they were perhaps the only one of any importance who had confidence in a return of the demand for silk hosiery in quantities.

They backed their opinion by making up between 150 and 200 thousand dozens of unsold silk hosiery, and their entire surplus was sold in less than a month and their production of many thousand dozens a day is also booked up we understand for months ahead. And as the market tightens up, the merchants who "welched" out of their orders and who returned merchandise unjustly in 1920 will have to dig for a sufficient supply of good hosiery with which to do business. While the demand is growing, war

time qualities will not be tolerated, but the men who produce the right sort of merchandise are sure, in our opinion, to enjoy splendid business for several years to come at least.

The cotton and lisle hosiery markets have been very poor but are picking up daily. Stocks of goods in all grades have dwindled until there is hardly a retailer in this country who has a month's supply in all lines.

The demand volume in April, May and June should greatly exceed that of last year and with perhaps a supply in good grades of silk hosiery less than 30 per cent of that of last year. In the past two weeks buyers have been scrambling around the market to an extent almost equal to that of the grand rush in war times, and mail orders are coming in as well as orders through salesmen in large volume.

The day of justifiable optimism is again upon us and a pessimistic view cannot be supported by facts.

**Dun's Review.**

After practically a year of liquidation and deflation, new forces are now making for gradual business recuperation. Recovery has not yet extended to all lines and may be expected to continue irregular, but encouraging indications are increasing in number.

Although some of the hopeful signs partly result from the influence of special demands, such as the Easter requirements, the favorable features are also beginning to assume characteristics of perma-

nency. The rapid crop advancement under the stimulus of mild weather, the relaxation from monetary tension, and the greater stability of financial markets promote a better feeling, while the trend toward resumption of building activity is a significant development.

Moderate sized orders are now being placed by jobbers for some lines of cotton goods for fall consumption. Dress gingham were priced during the week on substantially the spring basis, the advances of one cent a yard applying only to two numbers. Orders booked are for delivery through August, and the products of some large mills have already been sold.

**Extent of World's Decline in Prices.**

The fact that wheat declined last week to the lowest since 1915, that corn and oats fell to pre-war prices, that cotton is selling below many pre-war years and copper at the lowest since 1914, is adding interest to the scope of the general fall in prices in the different countries. The New York Federal Reserve Bank last week made its own average as of March 19 show decrease of 32 1-3 per cent from the high point of 1920. The latest estimate of The London Economist marked a 38 per cent decline in English prices, but the decline on April 4 was certainly larger.

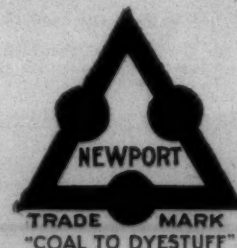
Taking the latest authoritative estimates for other countries, the bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank this past week figures out a decline of 36 per cent in France, of 32% in

# THE NEWPORT COLORS

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The following are immediately available as pastes and correspond in other respects to Indanthrene colors of the same designation:

Newport Anthrene Blue G C D Paste  
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Sweden, of 28% in Norway, of 30% in Denmark, of 41% in Holland, and of 37% in Japan. How extraordinarily rapid and violent these readjustments have been may be judged by the fact that American prices, after having reached in 1865 their high point of the Civil War period, showed an average decline from that maximum of only 20% per cent in 1867, two years later; of 34% in 1870, and of 36% even in 1873. Eight years after the war was over prices were down hardly as much as they have declined in the leading countries during a one-year interval from the high level of the recent war period.

Retail prices have not declined with the same rapidity as wholesale prices, and comparisons are more difficult to draw because of varying conditions in different localities. The National Industrial Conference Board estimates a decline of 18 per cent from the highest by the beginning of March; the February decline alone having been 4% per cent and the March decline probably larger.

No uniform comparisons have been compiled for wages, which have been reduced 22% per cent for textile workers, and very considerably in the metal trades and in farming, but not at all for railway labor or in numerous other industries. The general average would hardly be 10 per cent below the 1920 maximum; but a general average hardly measures the actual situation. Tables of average wages after 1865 show continuous increase until the panic of 1873. Taking 1860 as 100, they have been figured by Government statisticians as 143.1 in 1865, as 152.4 in 1866, as 157.6 in 1867, and as 167.1 in 1873. But the two reasons for that continuous rise were, first, the fact that wages in 1865 had increased over 1860 only 80 per cent as much as prices, and, second, the great industrial expansion of the United States after the Civil War, which caused enlarging requirements for labor.—New York Times.

#### Argentina May Return Overall Materials.

Buenos Aires — American overall materials imported by Argentina for the purpose of breaking the high cost of clothing, soon may be returned to their country of origin, their mission unfulfilled. More than 100,000 pieces of the material are said to be in the lot taking up valuable room in Government customs warehouses.

The crowded condition of the warehouses has caused considerable concern in both importing and official circles and it was importers of textiles who called attention to the overall material which has brought here nearly a year ago when an overall strike was attempted.

When the campaign among the public was started, heavy orders for the material were placed in the United States, but before the goods arrived practically every Argentine had forgotten all about it. Overalls no longer were fashionable on the Avenida Mayo.

#### Automobiles.

Reports from the motor centers still show improvement. Dodge Bros. have reopened with about a fifth of their normal working force. The Reo Motor Car Company has practically its full force at work. The Olds Motor Works is re-employing more men. The Lincoln Motor

Company has started full time operation. The Hupp Motor Car Corporation expects to reach 100 per cent production in a month, reporting February sales 55 per cent above January. Auxiliary plants are more active. Frank L. Klingensmith, former executive of the Ford Company, has announced plans to build a new car, the Gray. All reports from the

tire industry indicate improvement; Fisk Rubber Company, which has been operating on a three-day schedule, has cut wages 10 per cent and resumed full time.—Commerce and Finance.

What a lot of people overlook is the fact that it takes brains to do good work with the hands.

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## Personal News

Tom Taylor has been appointed loom fixer at Couch Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. P. Abney has resigned as president and secretary of Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.

R. E. Piercy, from Cramerton, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.

Fred R. Morgan is president of Eastside Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.

G. B. Boyd has resigned as superintendent of Eastside Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.

James C. Self has been elected president and secretary of Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.

W. J. McDonald, from Pelham, Ga., has accepted position as superintendent of Sylvan Cotton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

R. H. Kale has resigned as superintendent of Spencer Mills and Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C., and is now at Stanley, N. C.

Maurice Kendrick has been appointed general superintendent of the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., and the Haynes Mill, Avondale, N. C.

Jas. S. Baker, from West Point, Ga., has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Henderson (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

W. B. Bridges has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C., and moved to farm.

W. B. Cash, formerly of Gaffney, has accepted position as overseer of weaving in the Gambrell-Melville Mill at Bessemer City, N. C.

J. W. Adwins has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in the weave room at the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

C. E. Polk, formerly overseer of carding at Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Waxhaw Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.

E. B. Smith, of Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, Whitinsville, Mass., is spending about three weeks in the South in interest of his company.

F. E. Tipton, manager Atlanta district of Toledo Scale Company, has just returned from Toledo, Ohio, where he attended a conference of the sales managers.

Warren H. Pearman has been promoted from second hand in spinning to overseer of spinning, spooling and warpers at Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.

J. M. Creekmore, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at Anchor Duck Mills, No. 2, Rome, Ga., is now overseer of carding at Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

J. O. Williams, formerly superintendent of Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., is now superintendent of Spencer Mills and Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C.

J. R. Dover, from Ella Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation, has been elected secretary and treasurer of Eastside Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.

Guy A. Williams, from Knox Net and Twine Company, Baltimore, Md., has accepted position as superintendent of Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

W. H. Shelton has resigned his position with Gibson Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C., and is now employed with a life insurance company.

J. O. Williams has resigned as superintendent of Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., and is succeeded by A. W. Young, from Cramerton, N. C.

Wm. Miller, formerly superintendent of Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C., is now overseer of carding at Necronsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

Claude E. Bailey has resigned as superintendent of the Alden Mills, New Orleans, and accepted position as overseer spinning at the Maginniss Mills, New Orleans, La.

E. C. Robinson, night overseer of spinning at Mays Mill, Cramerton, N. C., has been promoted to day overseer, succeeding A. W. Young, resigned.

J. L. Woodward, formerly of the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., has succeeded W. E. McIntire as second hand at the Greer Mill, of the same place.

Floyd Murphy has severed his connection with the Collier Manufacturing Company, Barnesville, Ga., to accept a position with the Adrian, Mich., Knitting Co.

W. L. Packard, who has been general superintendent of Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., for a number of years, has resigned to become superintendent of Eastside Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.

A. W. Young, who has been overseer of spinning at Mayo Mill, Cramerton, N. C., for some time, has resigned to become superintendent of Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

B. L. Cox has resigned his position as second hand in the weave room at Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C., and accepted position as overseer of weaving at Altamahaw Cotton Mills, Altamahaw, N. C.

**C. M. Plowman & Co. Move Office.**

C. M. Plowman & Co., cotton yarns, Philadelphia, have removed from 106 Chestnut street to offices at 1001 Chestnut street.



**Opens Office in Charlotte.**

The Andiffren Refrigerating Machine Company of New York has opened a Charlotte office with Ralph M. Lane as manager. This company manufactures industrial drinking water systems, cooled without ice. Mr. Lane will have associated with him Robinson Swfit.

**Albert L. Scott Going to Europe.**

Albert L. Scott, vice-president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass., accompanied by his wife and daughter, sails for Europe April 20 on the S. S. Olympia. He plans to visit France and England, combining business and pleasure, and will return to the States about July 1st.

**J. C. Self, President Ninety-Six Cotton Mill.**

James C. Self was elected president of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mill, Ninety-Six, S. C., at a meeting of the directors recently. Mr. Self had purchased the controlling stock as noted recently from J. P. Abney. At the meeting Mr. Abney resigned as president and secretary and Mr. Self was elected to succeed him. Mr. Abney will remain a member of the

board. Mr. Self was formerly a vice-president of the mill. No successor to him has been elected. Ninety-Six Cotton Mill is capitalized at \$400,000. No statement as to the amount given by Mr. Self for the controlling stock was made. Mr. Abney will devote his entire time to the two Grendel Mills, of which he is president.

**A. G. Smith Discusses Situation.**

Greenville, S. C.—A "good while" will elapse before cotton mills will get on a substantial paying basis, and more liquidation will come before this end is reached, according to Aug W. Smith, president of the Brandon, Poinset and Woodruff cotton mills, and recognized as one of the South's leading mill men.

The general business situation, however, Mr. Smith said, is looking better and there is more reason for optimism now than at any time within the past few weeks. Money today is easier, and probably will continue to grow easier, he stated, although he expects no spasmodic changes in the financial situation. "No great improvement is to come overnight," he stated, "but conditions are growing steadily better and will, in time, become normal."

## Ten Years Ago

From the reports coming to us everybody must be reading the items in the Ten Years Ago column. Many interesting things were appearing ten years ago. One man said it did not seem like ten years had passed since a certain man made the change recorded last week, but it has. The items this week were taken from the issue of April 6, 1911.

**Personal.**

J. M. Gamewell is now superintendent of the Courtney Manufacturing Company, Newry, S. C.

W. L. Thompson has resigned as overseer of weaving at Bemis, Tenn.

L. B. Reid has been appointed outside overseer at Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., succeeding B. A. Lowrance, resigned.

M. T. Sanford has resigned as overseer of spinning at Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

S. B. Rhea, master mechanic at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been visiting at Kings Mountain, N. C.

John L. Babbs has recently been appointed Southern representatives for A. Klipstein & Co., New York, manufacturers of dyestuffs and chemicals.

J. T. Thompson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, to accept as overseer of twisting and winding at the Bibb Manufacturing Company No. 2, Macon, Ga.

Greenville, S. C.—The American Spinning Company is changing from steam to electric drive.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside Mills are building a large machine shop to take care of all their mill repairs.

Forest City, N. C.—Another dyeing machine is being installed at the Florence Mills, and will be in operation soon.

Durham, N. C.—Contract for electric motors for the Erwin Mill No. 1 and the Pearl Cotton Mills were placed last Saturday with the Westinghouse Electric Company.

**Dillon Merger Completed.**

The merger of the Dillon and Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., and the Hamer Mills at Hamer has been completed and a commission issued to the Dillon Mills Company with a capital stock of \$750,000. The three mills involved have an aggregate of 51,420 spindles.

**Welfare Work at Pearl Mills.**

The Pearl Mills have completed a handsome building that will be used as a recreation hall. The second floor will be an assembly hall, while below will be shower and tub baths. A cooking school will also be established.

**Victor Mill Y. M. C. A.**

The Young Men's Christian Association of the Victor Mills, at Greer, S. C., held services on March 29th, formally opening and dedicating a \$10,000 building for the mill people. This the tenth association mill property in the Carolinas.

# DODGE

## PRODUCTS



Power users have become so accustomed to buying locally that "specially-built" equipment, however praised, holds no compensating advantages for the *immediate delivery* of pulleys, hangers, bearings, clutches, couplings, etc., built by one organization to operate as a complete unit in any plant.

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## The Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898

Charlotte

N. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....	Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....	Associate Editor
J. M. WOOLLEY.....	Business Manager
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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921

### Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

The program for the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association has been completed and will be announced next week.

The meeting is to be held in Atlanta May 12 and 13 and a very interesting meeting is promised, as reports will be made of the Sectional Meetings and some of the discussions from each will be continued at the Atlanta meeting.

The textile interests of Atlanta have planned a very elaborate program of entertainment for the visitors.

Every superintendent and overseer who can possibly do so should arrange to attend the Atlanta meeting.

### No Child Labor Decision.

Few cases have ever stayed on the undecided file of the United States Supreme Court as the Federal Child Labor case which was heard on December 10th, 1919, and remains without a decision being handed down.

No one outside the court knows why there is such an unusual delay but as it is now about the oldest case before the court there is reason to believe that the decision will not be delayed much longer.

### Found Wanting.

It is seldom that any Association is in position to do a real big and tangible thing for its members but that opportunity came last week to the officials of the Consolidated Cotton Yarn Spinners' Association and in our opinion they failed to measure up to the situation.

The Roumanian Government was in the market for 12,000,000 pounds of single yarns from 6s to 24s and was willing to pay four or five cents above the market.

The payment offered by the Roumanian Government was not satisfactory and we do not blame the officials of the Consolidated Cotton Yarn Spinners' Association for not approving same but we do consider that they gave the members of their Association very poor service when they dropped the matter without any attempt at securing more satisfactory terms of settlement.

Orders for 12,000,000 pounds of yarn distributed among the Southern yarn mills would relieve the situation and cause a general advance in cotton yarns.

Representatives of the Roumanian Government were in Washington and offered to come to Charlotte to confer with the officials of the Consolidated Cotton Yarn Spinners' Association or the executive committee

of same but their invitation was declined because the secretary stated that he did not know of any mills that were willing to sell under terms first offered.

No effort was made to see if any other form of payment could be arranged and the entire matter was dropped because the first proposition was not satisfactory.

The possibilities of a 12,000,000 pound order certainly justified a conference and the expense of a trip to Washington or New York would have been justified by the possibilities.

If the same order had been pending in England, the most prominent cotton manufacturers would have attended daily conferences until some acceptable plan had been worked out but in this time of stress we let a big export order for yarns go by without the slightest effort to secure same.

The special reeling and packing, such as is required on all export orders, would have increased the cost of making the yarn, by possibly a cent per pound but England, Germany and France have for many years been willing to meet export requirements and we should learn them.

It is, of course, possible that no plan of payment could have been worked out but we feel that some effort should have been made at a time when orders are so badly needed.

### Good Advice.

Textile workers in Georgia are reported as having asked for a raise in their wages of 30 per cent. It strikes us that this is a very good time for everybody to be taking what they can get until conditions are more settled and until we can determine exactly what the status of things may be.—Charlotte News.

### Tariff on Cotton Goods.

Washington, D. C.—That duties to be imposed in the new general tariff bill, on which majority members of the House Ways and Means Committee are now working, will be lower on cotton staple manufactures than were those imposed by the Payne-Aldrich law, and higher on the finer fabrics, was the prediction made by Representative Green, of Iowa, chairman of the sub-committee on cotton.

The reason for the differential is obvious, he said, pointing out that, necessarily, the labor cost in the finer fabrics is greater than in the staples or lower grade textiles, and, therefore, that higher duties must be imposed to offset the greater difference in labor costs at home and abroad in the finer grade fabrics than in the lower grade, whose production entails a less amount of labor.

More protection is needed for the

finer fabrics if American mills are to compete with the foreign, in the opinion of Chairman Green. American producers are now turning out more of the finer textiles than they did a few years ago, their production being undertaken during the war period, when production was at low ebb in European countries. For their manufacture to be continued, higher protection must be given than on the lower grade fabrics, Mr. Green said. Again, he added production of some textiles of the finer grades, begun under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, was stopped after the Underwood law went into effect, because the American manufacturer could not compete with the foreign producers under the reduced rates. In some instances, their manufacture was resumed during the war, and protection should be afforded to allow their manufacture to be continued, as well as the manufacture of those textiles formerly made, under the Payne-Aldrich tariff and never resumed, to be started again. —Daily News Record.

### When to Borrow.

The time for a business man to borrow money, if ever, is when he does not need it. If he really needs it, it is usually a sign that he needs something else first. The use of money in business is extremely limited. It cannot be the substitute of repairs and replacements. If a granary is losing out through rats, the cure is not to put in more grain, but to stop the ratholes.

The business man's best loan is made of himself—his brains, interest, application. A business cannot be cured by money-poultices from the bank, but by surgical operations within. Loss is corrected by building up the processes of gain—not by borrowing. The cure of every business difficulty is within itself. Internal difficulties must be met by internal corrections, not by external borrowings. — Henry Ford's Dear-born Independent.

### To Get Prosperity Started.

The chief trouble with most of us in this country is that we are sitting around waiting for prosperity to get started. National prosperity is but the sum total of a lot of individual prosperities. As individuals we have weathered deflation without one of our old-time American panics. But we have not yet realized, as individuals, that we will have to think prosperity and work prosperity if we want prosperity to "commence." Prosperity will get fully underway in this country when you—and the rest of us—put enough steam behind it to get it started.—Collier's.

### Price Decline Not Temporary, Says Bank.

"The prosperity habit of the American people is hard to break," says the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago in its monthly review of business. "The greatest factor which has prolonged the readjustment of business has been the stubborn belief in too many quarters that the recession in trade and



Industry was only a temporary stagnation, similar to that of the post-armistice period, and that activity and prices would speedily return to the high levels of early 1920.

"This has hindered the acceptance of inevitable losses, has retarded the adjustment of prices in distributing channels and has made labor unwilling to accept lower wages. It must be recognized that the present business depression is not the usual phenomenon of supply overtaking demand, but is a much broader movement toward the restoration of the purchasing power of the dollar, whether that purchasing power be expressed in goods or services—prices or wages.

"This restoration of the purchasing power of money, in other words the deflation of prices, has attained world-wide scope, the only exceptions to the trend appearing in Germany and Austria, and these due to political rather than to economic conditions. Wholesale prices in this country have now retraced a large part of the inflation gained during the war years, and no stand only 25 per cent above the level of 1913.

#### Approves "Buy Cotton Dress Movement."

McColl, S. C., April 2, 1921.

Mr. David Clark,  
Editor Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I notice the buy a cotton dress movement originated by the Women's Club of Lancaster.

This should meet the approval and have the support of every loyal man, woman and child in the South. Now, Mr. Clark, why not start a movement in connection with this that men wear altogether cotton shirts?

I also notice that a large percentage of the flour on our market is put up in paper bags. These goods were originally put up cotton bags. Why shouldn't we, the people of the South, demand our flour in cotton bags?

It strikes me that if these suggestions were given wide publicity through the press in the South that they would meet a hearty response from all classes of the Southern people.

Very truly yours,

L. H. MILLER,  
McColl, S. C.

#### New Cotton Mills in China.

The large Pao Cheng Cotton Mills at Shanghai, for which machinery has recently been installed, will embrace cotton spinning, weaving, and a waste mill, according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. The total cost of the enterprise will amount to about \$40,000,000. The mills will include 100,000 spindles, 6,000 spindles for converting waste, and 600 looms for weaving cloth. The daily output will be 100,000 pounds of cotton yarn. All of the equipment in the mill is to be of American construction.

The Yu Foong Cotton Mill at Changshow, in Honan, has become formally opened. The capacity of the power plant and picker rooms is sufficient for 50,000 spindles and

1,200 looms. A 500-k.w. power plant and 10,000 spindles are now running 40,000 more spindles and 200 looms are on order, the machinery all being American.

Two new cotton factories, the Ta Chung Hua and the Hung Feng, states an issue of "China Trade," are expected to be ready for operation in April, at Woosung, near Shanghai. The eleven Chinese owned and managed plants now in Shanghai turned out 70,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn in 1919.

#### Dyes Worth \$548,329 Exported by U. S. in February.

Washington, D. C.—Aniline dyes exported from the United States during the month of February had a total value of \$397,123, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports of logwood extract during the month were valued at \$78,565, while all other dyes exported had a value of \$72,641.

During the same month a total of 1,442 pounds of synthetic indigo was imported into the United States from England.

Extracts and decoctions for dyeing were imported to an extent of 30,413 pounds valued at \$3,628, while alizarin and alizarin dyes imported totalled 35,599 pounds, valued at \$33,331. Colors or dyes not otherwise specified totalled 217,525 pounds, valued Monday.

#### Argentine Increases New Cotton Acreage.

Buenos Aires.—Indications are that this year's Argentine cotton crop will be nearly 75 per cent larger than that of 1920. Thirty-three thousand acres were planted to cotton during the past season, producing 23,600,000 pounds, about 47,200 standard bales. Of the total yield 3,000,000 pounds were exported.

By comparison, 59,000 acres are being cultivated this year, and production is expected to reach 39,700,000 pounds. Ginners here are paying 100 pesos per ton more than last year.—Daily News Record.

#### Polish Textile Interests Establish Cloth Exchange.

Berlin.—Polish textile interests, according to a dispatch from Warsaw, have succeeded in establishing a cloth exchange in Warsaw. This exchange, which will be technically attached to the produce market, is intended to enable the producers to get better prices for their goods through concentration.

Polish textile products have already risen considerably in price in consequence of the restrictions on the granting of import licenses. Nevertheless, there are large unsold stocks in the country.

#### Restoring Business and Credit to a Sound Basis.

We expect to see the necessities of life move off and upward first, such as food in various forms, then clothing and then furniture, building, and lastly, real estate. While waiting for this improvement, which cannot be expected under months

and in some cases years, the shrinkage in value will seriously impair the financial value of money and failures may be expected and losses will be sustained. There is encouragement in this fact: The season of inflation and fever has given way to a time of sanity and reason, and what occurs now will be upon a sounder and better basis than for years.—F. H. Fries in Trust Companies.

#### Exports of Cotton Duck.

Washington, D. C.—Exports of unbleached cotton duck during the month of February totalled 733,225 yards, valued at \$573,722, while exports of bleached cotton duck totalled 71,306 yards valued at \$39,717, according to statistics by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports of colored cotton duck totalled 90,241 yards valued at \$48,668.

#### Cotton Manufacturers Make Export Record.

With exports last year of \$400,000,000, the United States is now supplying one-sixth of all the cotton goods entering international trade.—Commercial America.

#### Financing Foreign Trade.

The problem of financing our foreign trade is now closely interwoven with the progress of the new machinery authorized by the Edge Act, which bankers and business men have been trying hard to put into operation. Thus far the results have

not been encouraging. Even if it were true that some large banking firms were opposed to this undertaking and refused to subscribe, the question whether investors would subscribe for the bonds is an important consideration. The whole process of financing foreign shipment, in so far as this country is concerned, must be deferred until the real facts can be ascertained. On the other hand, it is also recognized that without definite readjustment abroad there can be no real readjustment in this country.—Cousins Business Review.

#### The Future of the Farmer.

We are constant in our conviction that the Government cannot help the farmer, that as ever he must depend upon himself. As to organizations for selling more advantageously these are his privileges under our laws, or should be—since he cannot long withhold his products from the people without overwhelming himself. Neither bureaus nor departments of the Government, nor special, trumpeted protective laws, tax or subsidy, can long withstand, and only by interference then, the infinite design in the heart of things, that man in his heritage of life and opportunity should go forth and "dominate the earth," each working in his own appointed way. — The Chronicle.

The United States, Great Britain and all Europe except Russia could be put into Siberia.

That great opportunities come to those who make use of small ones.

## Ting-a-ling-a-ling-a-ling-a-ling Ting-a-ling-a-ling

...goes the Select-O-Phone signal in as many of your departments as you have occasion to bring together for a conference or to issue general instructions over the Select-O-Phone.

Thus your day's executive supervision is always within your grasp.

Ask us what Textile Manufacturers do business this forehanded way.

### Select-O-Phone Corporation

Providence :: R. I.

Member-Rice Leaders  
of the World Association





# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Pratville, Ala.**—The Augusta Cotton Mill has resumed after temporarily closing down.

**Pell City, Ala.**—The Avondale Cotton Mills here will operate three days a week. This mill had been running full time.

**Fieldale, Va.**—The Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., have perfected plans for the erection of a new two-story store building at Fieldale to cost about \$15,000. Work will be commenced at once.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The Dallas Manufacturing Company, which operates two big cotton mills here, is establishing waterworks throughout the village of Dallas and is erecting a large tank which will furnish sufficient pressure for fire fighting as well as domestic use. Water is obtained from several deep wells which have been drilled on the property of the corporation.

**Statesville, N. C.**—Hall's Hosiery Mills have acquired the Liberty Manufacturing Company's plant, including a two-story 100 by 50 foot brick building with an annex. The initial installation consists of sixty knitting machines. Machinery valued at \$25,000 has been purchased. It is stated that the daily capacity will be 240 dozen pairs of hosiery.

**Columbus, Ga.**—It is stated by President Fred B. Gordon of the Columbus Manufacturing Company that his mill has gotten back to full time operation and also put on a night shift now. Some 60 per cent of the 1,000 operatives of the mill are understood to be on the night force. The Columbus Manufacturing Company recently completed a big annex in the way of a warehouse and constructed a number of cottages for operatives. Other cotton mills of the city and district are operating on practically full time basis now and the situation seems to be gradually improving throughout the district. New orders are coming in more frequently, the mill men say, and the situation is much more promising than it was 30 days or more ago. The slight advance in the price of cotton is partly due to the increase in orders for cotton goods, the manufacturers here point out.

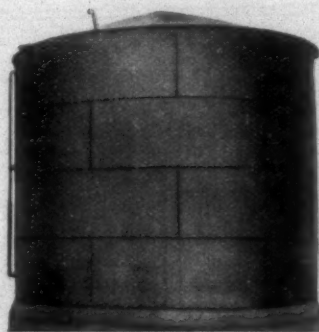
## Columbus Mill Workers Strike.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Saying they were not receiving a living wage and demanding longer hours for work, 300 textile workers of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, one of the largest cotton industries in Columbus, walked out Wednesday morning, after the officials of the company said that on account of market conditions the demand could not be met at present. The demand of the workers was for a 30 per cent increase in wages and full-time operation of the plant.

**E. S. DRAPER**  
**CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA**  
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT  
 and CITY PLANNER  
 MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

**MEES & MEES**  
**ENGINEERS**  
 Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements  
 Highway Engineering  
**Steam and Water Power Plants**  
 Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction  
 Third Floor Kinney Building **CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

# BOILERS



**TANKS**  
 of Steel for all Purposes  
**Tower-Tanks**  
**Special Plate Work**  
**LOOKOUT BOILER & MFG.**  
**COMPANY**  
**CHATTANOOGA - - - TENN.**

G. G. Slaughter Machinery Co., Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Charlotte Leather Belting assures you of continuous production and increased efficiency, with decreased operation expense due to its *Clean Quality. It is Trouble Free.*

**Charlotte Leather Belting Co.**  
**Charlotte, N. C.**

## Couch Cotton Mill Stock Bought by Jackson Brothers.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—One of the largest stock deals on record was closed last week when the Jackson Brothers, of the Jackson Brothers Lumber Company, and Tallapoosa Mills, of Tallapoosa, Ga., became the owners of \$140,000 of the common stock of Couch Cotton Mills, Inc. This company, after taking their loss on inventory, show a wonderful record of earnings for the period of June 1 to February 1.

The Jackson Brothers are numbered among the South's most successful and influential manufacturers and citizens, and are welcomed into one of Atlanta's leading industries.

## Durham Hosiery Mills Receives Big Order.

**Durham, N. C.**—The Durham Hosiery Mills on Monday received one of the largest orders for hosiery in the history of the mills. The order comes from New York, but the name of the concern giving the order was not made public. To take care of the increased business, the mills are making preparations for adding additional help to its office force.

The mills of the city are now taking on renewed life by the continuous number of new orders being received and it is hoped to have all the departments of the different mills running in a short while. The recent lowering of its prices on finished products no doubt has something to do with the recent large orders, though the quality and superiority of the Durham Hosiery Mills' products is known the world over.

## Changes at Eastside Mfg. Company.

**Shelby, N. C.**—Lee Packard, general superintendent of the Cliffside and Avandone Mills in Rutherford county, has resigned to become superintendent of the new Eastside Mill here. Mr. Packard had been superintendent at Cliffside for 14 years and is succeeded there by Maurice Hendrick, a Shelby boy who at the age of 35 becomes general superintendent of the two mills which have combined spindleage of 50,000, and work 1,500 people. Hendrick, who is a graduate of the A. and E. College, started in at Cliffside 11 years ago oiling machinery at \$1 a day and now becomes superintendent of one of the largest gingham mills in the South. The Haynes Mill at Avondale has 10,000 spindles, but 10,000 more spindles have been purchased and shipped to be installed.

The Eastside Mill at Shelby is a new 10,000 spindle mill with 300 looms. J. R. Dover, secretary treasurer of the Ella Mill division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, is president and Fred R. Morgan, for many years secretary and treasurer of the Double Shoals Cotton Mills, is secretary.



### Plan Big Bleachery.

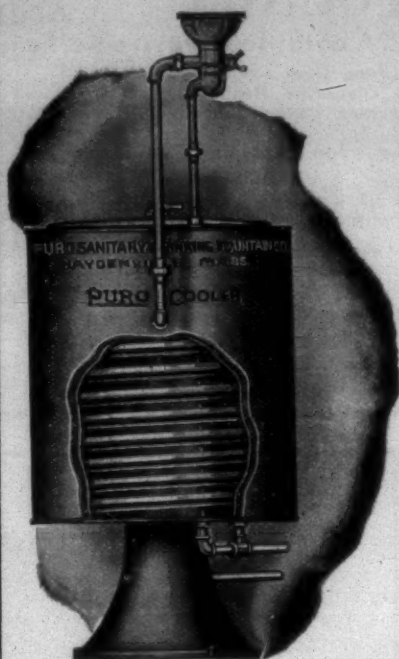
According to information obtained from officials of the Hughes Special Well Drilling Company of Charleston, S. C., New England interests are about to establish what it is said will be the largest bleachery in the South near Griffin, Ga. The Hughes Company is now drilling the initial series of wells from which it is expected to obtain the requisite quantity of water. The quality of the water for bleaching purposes is regarded as highly satisfactory, it is stated. The Hughes Company is also drilling a well near Griffin for the Kincaid Manufacturing Company.

### Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. Extends Charlotte Service.

One year ago branch office of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company was opened under the management of W. W. Moore and the supervision of Berrien Moore, district manager for the Southeast, located in Atlanta.

The office was opened with the idea of giving additional service and satisfaction in North Carolina.

In order to continue our process of giving additional service and satisfaction, they have announced the opening of a warehouse in Charlotte, in which will be kept at all times a large stock of motors, transformers, etc. They now have in Charlotte a complete assortment of motors of all speeds and voltages, ranging in sizes



The late ex-President  
Roosevelt's motto was  
**Be Prepared!**

Anticipate your warm  
weather requirements and  
order

**Puro Coolers  
NOW**

**DON'T DELAY.**

40 Feet Coil Pipe—  
Cover with locking device  
and rubber washer, making  
an air tight Tank—equipped  
with PURO Sanitary Drink-  
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking  
Fountain Co.**  
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent  
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

## GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently  
executed at reasonable prices.

**CANDLER BLDG.**

**ATLANTA, GA.**

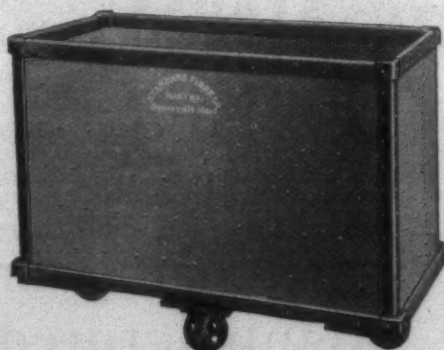
## NEW PATTERN

STEEL CLAD HARD FIBRE TRUCKS

with continuous angle and bottom corner construction,  
and one-piece steel bottom band.

TRIAL MEANS SATISFACTION

NO  
WASTE  
Seamless  
Cans  
Oval  
Cans  
Gill Cans  
Barrels  
Taper  
Baskets



Plain  
HARD  
Fibre  
Cars  
Comber  
Boxes  
Doffing  
Boxes  
Bobbin  
Boxes  
Self-oiling  
truck  
wheels

More Particulars Upon Application

25 Miller Street

**Standard Fibre Co.**

Somerville, Mass.

## NEW CENTURY SHINGLES

ALWAYS for  
21 years the BEST  
Now BETTER than  
ever BECAUSE

They are now made of  
**Keystone Copper Steel**

GALVANIZED or PAINTED  
Write now for Booklet No. 40 and Price List and  
find out about this long life Metal before buying.  
**CHATTANOOGA ROOFING & FOUNDRY CO.**  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

## PATENTS

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Difficult and rejected cases  
specially solicited. No misleading  
inducements made to secure  
business. Over thirty years ac-  
tive practice. Experienced per-  
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**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**  
Patent Lawyers  
Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

from ¼ horse power to 75 horse  
power, located at 508 West Fourth  
street. This stock, along with some  
four hundred motors in the district  
warehouse in Atlanta, will now give  
them every opportunity of being  
able to send you what you want  
when you want it.

### Fines Cotton Mill.

The Isaqueena Cotton Mills at  
Central, S. C., were convicted before  
a magistrate in Central for having  
worked employees overtime and  
fined \$25 for violating the labor laws,  
according to a report of the case  
reaching Commissioner Harris this  
week. Factory inspectors brought  
the case and obtained the convic-  
tion, the department of agriculture  
having charge of this work.

### Debts of Cash Mills More than \$400,000.

Greenville, S. C.—Dr. W. C. Ham-  
rick, receiver for the Cash Cotton  
Mills, stated that the debts of that  
concern amount to a little more than  
\$400,000 instead of only \$120,000 as  
stated in a previous Greenville dis-  
patch.

Dr. Hamrick says that he does not  
acknowledge the claims of Charles  
L. O'Neill, of Spartanburg; A. C.  
Walker, of Greenville, and Beane  
Bros., of New Orleans, as correct,  
but that it is his purpose to contest  
these claims.

Dr. Hamrick was appointed re-  
ceiver for the Cash Mills upon the  
petition of the directors of that com-  
pany and he plans to have a trial by  
jury in this case in an effort to  
prove that the Cash Mills are not  
insolvent as has been alleged.

That experience teaches intelli-  
gent people; fools go on blundering  
to the end.

DAVID BROWN CO.  
Successors to  
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY  
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE  
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles  
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting  
and Carpet Mills  
We make a specialty of  
Hand Threading and Woolen  
Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins  
and all kinds of Bobbins and  
Spools with Brass or Tin  
Re-Inforcements.  
Write for quotations.

## THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into  
the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to  
systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-  
MENTS.

### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



**TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS****ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING  
AND BLEACHINGS****TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

**The Arabol Manufacturing Co.**

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

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GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlan's Co.

**FEDERAL TAX SERVICE CORPORATION**

103 Trust Building  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Palmetto Building  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Specialists in the preparation of Income and Excess Profits tax returns for Cotton Mills. Tax estimates and adjustments made.

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**B X C**

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MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY  
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

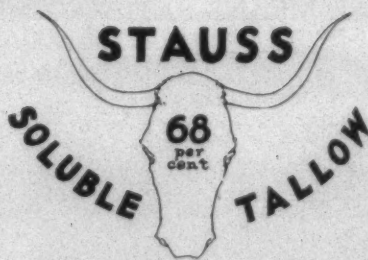
**UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON**

Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE  
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ATLANTA OFFICE  
1121 Candler Bldg.  
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**Stauss Soluble Tallow and Gum**

Soluble Oils for all warp sizing and finishing purposes. None better. Manufactured by Geo. P. Stauss.

Importers and Distributers of  
**Starches      Softeners      Weighting Compounds**

WRITE, PHONE OR WIRE

**Southern Distributing Company**

MANUEL FAULKNER, Sales Manager

50 Market Street

TELEPHONE 3439

Charleston, S. C.



**Can Austria Recover?**

In a survey of the economic situation in Austria, in respect of its immediate aspects and of the possibilities of improvement, it is said:

"The textile industry finds itself in the curious position of having 1,400,000 spindles at its disposal, but only 14,000 looms, the rest being in the national States, chiefly in Czechoslovakia. As most of the spinners and weavers are driven by water, the scarcity of coal has not been felt. But they have suffered from lack of raw materials. Here credit is a question of life and death. The manufacturers are trying to recover their former position by entering into close and permanent connections with foreign firms with connection and influence. This also is true in the dressmaking and millinery trade. Austria is predestined to become the East European exponent of Western firms who want to do business in the national States, in Rumania, the Balkans and the Near East. Vienna has always been the distributor of textile goods for these districts, and the Viennese firms are not only experts in their trade but also accustomed to the special requirements of the East. Besides, they have supported for many years an elaborate organization of their own in the Eastern countries."—The Economic World.

**Food Prices.**

Bradstreet's food index number for the week is down to \$3.06, against \$3.15 the previous week and \$4.89 a year ago. Sugar and live sheep were the only commodities to show an increase. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that food costs of the average family declined 9 per cent in February, and 21 per cent in the year. During the month all of 44 articles except hens decreased in price, while during the year only five increased. Crop news continues good. Farmers' deliveries of grain have fallen off materially.—Commerce and Finance.

**Depression in Cotton.**

"The reports from most departments of the cotton industry and the cotton goods trade in the United States have been distinctly less favorable of late than they were for a number of weeks after the begin-

ning of the new year. The majority of the manufacturers seem to be finding it increasingly difficult to secure enough new business to insure the continuous operation of their plants, and not a few of them are reported to be considering a sharp reduction of their working hours or even the complete closing of their mills until the existing stocks of yarns and cloth have been brought within bounds by ultimate distribution and there is once more a dependable market for their output."—Arthur Richmond Marsh, in The Economic World.

**Dun Reports Outlook More Encouraging.**

After practically a year of liquidation and deflation, new forces are now making for gradual business recuperation," say R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade. "Recovery has not yet extended to all lines and may be expected to continue irregular, but encouraging indications are increasing in number. Although some of the hopeful signs partly result from the influence of special demands, such as the Easter requirements, the favorable features are also beginning to assume characteristics of permanency.

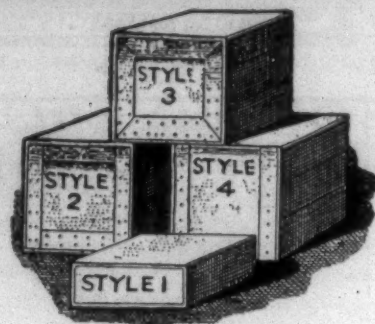
"The rapid crop advancement under the stimulus of mild weather, the relaxation from monetary tension, and the greater stability of financial markets promote a better feeling, while the trend toward resumption of building activity is a significant development. Reflecting the latter movement, buying of steel has gained a little, and the lumber industry, especially in the Pacific Northwest, is experiencing some revival.

"Such symptoms as these, moreover, are supported by evidences of moderate improvement elsewhere, and serve to more fully offset the unsatisfactory conditions which still exist in branches where progress is delayed from one cause or another."

**Hartwell Mills.****Hartwell, Ga.**

H. O. Rogers ..... Supt.  
J. H. Banister ..... Carder  
Warren H. Pearman ..... Spinner  
W. E. Lovern ..... 2d Hand Spinning  
A. R. Williams ..... Weaver  
J. H. Baker ..... Cloth Room  
J. H. McAllister ..... Master Mechanic

# Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

*We Solicit a Trial Order*

**White Pine, N. C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut**

*We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings*

**Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.**

**Drawer 330**

**HICKORY, N. C.**

## "JUST THINK"

more than 350 Cotton Mills in your section are good customers of ours.

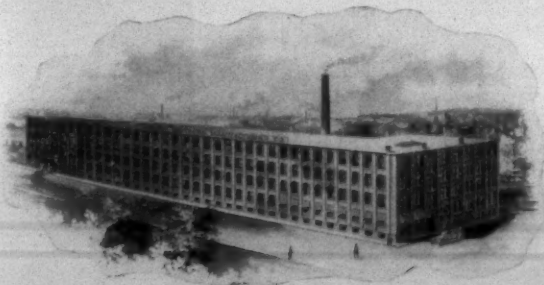
We make and sell the right kind of Paints at the right price. You will save money by getting our quotations before placing your orders.

**"EVERYTHING IN PAINTS"**

**JOHNSON PAINT CO.**

Manufacturers

**ATLANTA, GA.**



**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44 AND 46 VINE STREET

**WORCESTER, MASS.**

**Manufacturers of****CARD CLOTHING**

Cylinder Fillets

Doffer Fillets

Stripper Fillets

Burnisher Fillets

Stripper Sheets

Emery Fillets

Napper Clothing

Hand Cards

Top Flats Reclothed

Steel Twin-wire Heddles

All Sizes and Nos. Wire

**Card Clothing Mounting Machines**

Traverse and Roller Grinders

all accessory

supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

*Please transmit orders directly to Southern Offices.*

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**

SOUTHERN BRANCH

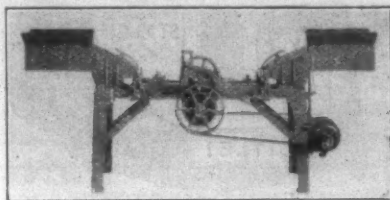
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1126 Healey Building

Phone Ivy 2571

**ATLANTA, GA.**





## An "UTSMAN" Quill Cleaning Machine

*is without question the most economical machine for its purpose on the market today.*

It has repeatedly demonstrated this fact, and the one hundred and seventy users of the "UTSMAN" will back up this statement.

If you will study the "UTSMAN" Quill Cleaning Machine carefully you will readily see that you need one in your mill—it saves the cost of from five to twenty laborers

Send for our catalog and let us prove to you that an "Utsman" in your mill will save you time, money and quills.

**The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

### Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....192

Name of Mill.....

Town .....

..... Superintendent

..... Assistant Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Second Hand Carding

..... Spinner

..... Second Hand Spinning

..... Slasher

..... Warper

..... Weaver

..... Second Hand Weaving

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Cloth Room

..... Shipping Clerk

..... Dyer

..... Outside Foreman

..... Master Mechanic

..... Cotton Grader

Recent changes.....

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**WE-FU-GO AND SCAIFE**  
**WATER** PURIFICATION SYSTEMS  
SOFTENING & FILTRATION  
FOR BOILER FEED AND  
ALL INDUSTRIAL USES  
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.**

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of

Spartan Compounds,  
Tallows and Gums



**Six Months Output of Indian Cotton Mills.**

In the six months, April to September, 1920, 320,999,000 pounds of cotton yarn were spun and 183,819,000 pounds of woven goods were produced in the mills of India. During the same period in 1919, 342,612,000 pounds of yarn were spun and 196,122,000 pounds of woven goods produced.

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the six months, April to September, 1920, were 49,739,000 pounds, as compared with 72,530,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1919.

The output of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the descriptions of goods stated below:

Piece Goods.	Apr.-Sept., 1920	Pounds.
Gray and bleached:		
Shirting and long cloth.	51,193,000	
T-cloths, domestics, and sheetings	10,497,000	
Dhuties	33,927,000	
Chadars	9,650,000	
Colored	51,774,000	

The following statement compares the production of piece goods woven in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries:

	April-September, 1920.	Production.	Imports.	Yards.	Yards.
Gray and bleached	559,483,000	548,221,000			
Colored	238,225,000	254,044,000			

The value of the goods woven in Indian mills in the six months April to September, 1920, so far as reported, was \$103,429,347, as compared with \$94,280,327 in the corresponding period of 1919, and of the cotton goods imported from foreign countries, \$160,270,067, as compared with \$60,085,054.

**The Trend of Normal Business.**

"As a matter of fact, now that so many of the severe strains have been successfully encountered and found far less difficult in actuality than in anticipation, there now appears a new danger. This is inability to recognize normal times. For five years, conditions have been abnormal; and back of 1914 it was not easy sailing for the run of business. Profits were not by any means assured month after month; it was not the usual situation to have many months of capacity orders booked ahead; expenses could not be left

to take care of themselves. The favorable swing in the trend of business means that this pre-war normality is ahead, not a return to the abnormal conditions of war-time business. Don't lose perspective, and forget what normal times really are. They have been absent for so long it may be hard to recognize them."—System.

**Economist Says Good Times Are Near.**

Chicago, Ill.—The bottom level of the decline in the price of commodities will be reached in May, according to Halbert P. Gillette, editor of Engineering and Contracting.

Gillette has devised a mathematical formula for determining the average price of commodities and for predicting prices several years in advance.

Through a systematic study of the per capita production, bank deposits and clearings, labor wages and commodities during 30 years, Gillette predicts.

That good times are near at hand. That the lowest point in the slump in prices will be reached in May.

That the new average level of prices will be 60 per cent higher than it was in 1913.

That the new average level of wages will be 60 per cent higher than it was in 1913.

**Shanghai Cotton Mills to Open.**

Washington, March 21.—Two new cotton factories, the Ta Chung Hua and the Hung Feng, according to reports made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are expected to be ready for operation in April at Woosung, near Shanghai. The 11 Chinese owned and managed plants now located in Shanghai turned out 70,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn in 1919.

**International Cotton Mills.****Hogansville, Ga.**

D. G. Reid ..... Supt.  
W. L. Martin ..... Carder  
W. H. Hartley ..... Spinning, Twisting  
E. A. McGee ..... Weaver  
R. C. Birdsong ..... Cloth Room  
I. P. Lester ..... Outside Foreman  
W. H. Smith ..... Master Mechanic

In times of doubt there's only one thing to do, and that is the right thing.

# Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company

Miners, Manufacturers and Shippers of

## COAL AND COKE

ANNUAL CAPACITY 2,000,000 TONS



**IMPERIAL**  
Steam and Domestic Coal



**TOMS CREEK**  
Gas, Steam and Domestic Coal  
Foundry and Furnace Coke



**Looney Creek**  
Steam and Gas Coal  
Foundry and Furnace Coke

**General Offices: ROANOKE, VA.**

**Address: J. F. HUNTER, General Sales Agent**

## The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

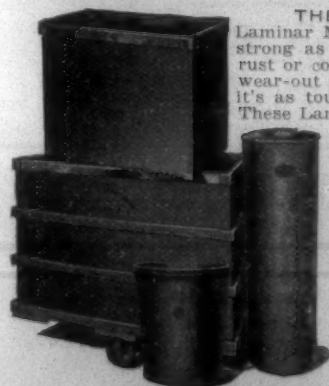
Works and Main Office

**85-105 Doremus Ave., NEWARK, N. J.**

*Manufacturers of*

**Dyestuffs, Chemicals and Oils**

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.



**LAMINAR**  
MILL RECEPTACLES

**THEY STAND THE GAFF FOR YEARS**

Laminar Mill Receptacles are as smooth as paper, as strong as iron and as light as wood. They will not rust or corrode. In fact, there doesn't seem to be any wear-out to them. They are made of Vul-Cot Fibre—it's as tough as horn.

These Laminar Mill Receptacles are made in the form of trucks, doffing boxes, roving cans and all sorts of special boxes, cans and trays.

**REMEMBER THAT**

Laminar Mill Receptacles that were turned out 25 years ago are still on the job in some of the largest industrial plants in the country.

These are the receptacles you want in your place. Let us send prices and illustrations. Your name and address on a post card will do.

**AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.**  
Sole proprietors and manufacturers

New England Dept.:  
12 Pearl St., Boston  
C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres.,  
Resident Manager

Head Office & Factories,  
Wilmington, Del.



# DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service  
Improves Weaving"*

**NORFOLK - VIRGINIA**



## Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By

R. S. Dickson &amp; Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending April 5th, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	67	73
Aileen Mills	—	59
Am. American Spinning Co.	—	300
American Yarn & Proc. Co.	120	136
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	105
Arington Cotton Mills	—	301
Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	—	250
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	116
Arrow Mills	—	140
Augusta Factory	49	58
Belton Cotton Mills	—	115
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	225	250
Bibb Mfg. Co.	199	—
Broad River Mills	160	—
Brogan Mills	—	110
Brown Mfg. Co.	275	—
Clara Mfg. Co.	—	121
Clifton Mfg. Co.	83	89
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	170	—
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	—	10 1/2
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	—	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	275	—
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Cannon Mfg. Co.	185	—
Clover Mills	—	125
Cash Mills	—	30
Climax Spinning Co.	—	125
Crescent Spinning Co.	68	72
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	—	201
Consolidated Textile	19	21
Converse, D. E. Co.	—	90
Dacotah Cotton Mills	400	—
Dixon Mills	—	101
Drayton Mills	58	—
Dresden Cotton Mills	210	251
Duncan Mills	—	115
Duncan Mills, pfd.	—	85
Durham Hosiery, pfd.	85	91
Durham Hosiery "B"	25	32
Eastern Mfg. Co.	—	111
Eastside Mfg. Co.	35	60
Eagle & Phenix, Ga.	130	190
Ebird Mfg. Co.	—	126
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	126
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	299	306
Erwin Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	101 1/2	103
Flint Mfg. Co.	—	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	68	74
Gibson Mfg. Co.	175	—
Globe Yarn Mills, N. C.	50	61
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	74
Gray Mfg. Co.	—	390
Glenwood Cotton Mills	—	150
Gluck Mills	—	190
Greenwood Cotton Mills	190	—
Grendel Mills	150	—
Hamrick Mills	—	161
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	12	13
Hanes, P. H. Knit. Co., pfd.	97	101
Hillside Cotton Mills, Ga.	250	—
Imperial Yarn Mill, N. C.	—	175
Inman Mills	75	—
Jennings Cotton Mill	210	251
Judson Mills	250	300
Judson Mills, pfd.	82	93
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	—	190
Lancaster Cotton Mills	225	—
Limestone Mills	—	161
Lola Mfg. Co.	105	121
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	124	128
Laurens Cotton Mills	79	90
Majestic Mfg. Co.	—	175
Mariboro Cotton Mills	46	51
Mills Mill	—	300
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	—	125
Molloy Mfg. Co.	—	200
Myers Mill	75	85
Myrtle Mills	120	136
National Yarn Mills	—	151
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	205
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	220	—
Norcott Mills Co.	250	—
Orr Cotton Mills	—	110
Osceola Mills	—	251
Parkdale Mills	—	146
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	190
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	—	122
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	—	140
Panola Cotton Mills	—	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	115
Poinsett Mills	—	140
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	—	96
Rex Spinning Co.	—	130
Rex Spinning Co., Pfd.	90	96
Ridge Mills	75	81
Riverside Mills (Par \$12.50)	7	9
Riverside and Dan River	270	310
Rowan Cotton Mills Co.	69	75
Rockyface Spinning Co.	—	81
Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co.	74	81
Saxon Mills	—	100
Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	—	101
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	—	70
Spartan Mills	106	115
Starling Spinning Co.	69	75
Superior Yarn Mills	—	100
Toxaway Mills (Par \$25)	17 1/2	21
Union-Buffer Mills	—	40
Union-Buffer Mills, 1st pfd.	—	80
Union-Buffer Mills, 2nd pfd.	30	33
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	95	100
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	200
Watts Mills, com.	—	115
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	85
Watts Mills, 2d pfd.	—	95
Whitney Mfg. Co.	—	200
Williamston Mills	—	250
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	300
Woodside Cot. Mills, com.	—	125
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	72	76
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	100	110

Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	95	100
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	—	81
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	201
Watts Mills	—	115
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	85
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	—	76
Wiscasset Mills Co.	—	210
Williamston Mills	—	240
Woodside Cotton Mills	—	120
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	74	77
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	300

## A. M. Law &amp; Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

## BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other

Southern Securities.

## SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS

For Week Ending April 4th, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	105
American Spinning Co.	—	300
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	—	120
Aragon Mills	—	250
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arcadia Mills	200	—
Arkwright Mills	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	58	70
Avondale Mills, Ala.	—	500
Banna Mills	—	125
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	235	240
Belton Cotton Mills	—	125
Brogan Mills	—	110
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Chesnee Mills	—	300
Chiquola Mills, com.	—	300
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	70	78
Clifton Mfg. Co.	85	90
Clinton Cotton Mills	200	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	165	225
Cowpens Mills	—	80
D. E. Converse Co.	—	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	165	240
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	155
Drayton Mills	60	72
Duncan Mills, com.	—	105
Duncan Mills, pfd.	76	86
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	110	125
Exposition C. Mills, Ga., VTC	550	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	100	200
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	71	77
Glenwood Mills	—	155
Gluck Mills	—	225
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	—	400
Greenwood Cotton Mills	200	—
Grendel Mills	150	200
Hamrick Mills	—	175
Hartsville Cotton Mills	305	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	350
Hermitege Mills	100	—
Inman Mills	80	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	90	95
Internat. Mills, com. (par \$50)	40	43
Jackson Mills	—	325
Judson Mills	—	325
Judson Mills, pfd.	80	90
King, John P. Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	—	185
Lancaster Cotton Mills	235	—
Laurens Cotton Mills	105	—
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	175
Marion Mfg. Co.	—	225
Mariboro Mills	—	55
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.	—	141
Mills Mfg. Co.	—	300
Molloy Mfg. Co.	—	200
Monarch Mills	—	125
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	225
Ninety Six Mills	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills	—	190
Oconee Mills, com.	—	200
Orr Cotton Mills	—	125
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	200
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	91	95
Panola Mills	—	200
Pelham Mills	—	100
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	—	120
Pickens Cotton Mills	—	170
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	—	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	120
Poinsett Mills	—	140
Riverside Mills, Com. (Par \$12.50)	—	10
Saxon Mills	—	100
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	76
Spartan Mills	—	120
Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25)	—	21
Tucapau Mills	—	230
Union-Buffer Mills, com.	—	40
Union-Buffer Mills, 1st pfd.	—	80
Union-Buffer Mills, 2nd pfd.	30	33
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	71	74
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	96	100
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	200
Watts Mills, com.	—	115
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	85
Watts Mills, 2d pfd.	—	95
Whitney Mfg. Co.	—	200
Williamston Mills	250	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	300
Woodside Cot. Mills, com.	—	125
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	72	76
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	100	110

## Oakland Cotton Mills.

Newberry, S. C.

Thomas J. Digby, Sr.	Supt.
Eugene G. Waits	Carder
R. A. Hulon	2nd Hand Carding
James T. Thompson	Spinner
Sam H. Abrams	2nd Hand Spinning
J. P. Davenport	Slasher
H. C. Suber	Warper
W. Hurmon Thomas	Weaver
H. C. Bauknight	2nd Hand Weaving
A. V. Sanders	Loom Fixer
J. W. Bodie	Loom Fixer
Jno. D. Dominick	Loom Fixer
Will Rankin	Loom Fixer
C. P. Wofford	Loom Fixer
William King	Loom Fixer
Chas. E. Rikard	Cloth Room
Chas. E. Rikard	Shipping Clerk
M. D. Henson	Outside Foreman
H. W. Carlisle	Master Mechanic
Nick Hohms	Cotton Grader

## Simpsonville Cotton Mills.

Simpsonville, S. C.

C. L. Nelson	Carder
C. D. Huff	Spinner
U. N. Parris	2d Hand Spinning
Harper Barbary	Slasher
Mr. Huff	Warper
J. H. Burgess	Weaver
J. J. Abracs	2nd Hand Weaving
Sam Dye	Loom Fixer
J. R. Simpson	Loom Fixer
H. R. Abracs	Loom Fixer
W. E. Crain	Loom Fixer
Henry Barbary	Loom Fixer
Joe Casteen	Loom Fixer
A. S. Dockins	Cloth Room
Miss Mayfield	Shipping Clerk and Paymaster
B. C. Willingham	Outside Foreman
C. B. Busbin	Master Mechanic
B. C. Willingham	Cotton Grader

## Beaumont Mfg. Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

W. A. Block	Supt.
L. C. Martin	Asst. Supt.
L. C. Martin	Carder
Jim Pack	2d Hand Carding
J. W. Sanders	Spinner
Dunis Jackson	2d Hand Spinning
J. A. Corn	Slasher
H. G. Smith	Weaver
J. W. Splawn	2d Hand Weaving
E. H. Garrett	Loom Fixer
J. T. Kirby	Loom Fixer
M. W. Williams	Loom Fixer
H. E. Nabors	Loom Fixer
Burt Williams	Loom Fixer
Horace Thomason	Loom Fixer
W. C. Riddle	Loom Fixer
V. R. Howell	Outside Foreman
C. T. Moss	Master Mechanic
C. W. Gossett	Cloth Room

## Toccoa Cotton Mills.

Toccoa, Ga.

J. B. Bailey	Supt.
H. A. Shirley	Carder
S. W. Ott	2d Hand Carding
J. J. Davis	Spinner
F. M. Coe	2d Hand Spinning
J. W. Anderson	Slasher
J. L. Rodgers	Weaver
F. L. Collins	2d Hand Weaving
P. B. Thomas	Loom Fixer
A. J. Nichols	Loom Fixer
C. J. Whitehead	Loom Fixer
G. H. Rodgers	Loom Fixer
F. R. Henderson	Cloth Room
Bill Haygood	Outside Foreman
G. W. Rumsey	Master Mechanic
G. B. Ramsey	Cotton Grader
K. C. Tannery	Secy.
F. M. Rumsey	Engineer

## Demopolis Mills.

Shortleaf, Ala.

B. P. Horne	Supt.
Frank Stacklen	Carder
J. D. Johnston	Spinner
Frank Frith	2d Hand Spinning
C. J. Riddle	Outside Foreman
C. J. Riddle	Master Mechanic

## Hampton Cotton Mill No. 1.

Hampton, Ga.

R. M. Harris	Treas. and Supt.
C. B. Walls	Asst. Supt.
J. F. Wall	Carder
Jno. Garner	2d Hand Carding
J. W. Fernander	Winding and Carding
Robt. Byons	2d Hand Spinning
Chas. Brooks	Outside Foreman
Arthur Lorater	Master Mechanic

## Jennings Cotton Mills.

Lumberton, N. C.

Chas. H. Boyd	Supt.
B. L. Dabey	Asst. Supt.
R. B. Rodgers	Carder
John Boxley	2d Hand Carding
Alex Rawkin	Spinner
Alex McDuffie	2d Hand Spinning
D. A. Hayes	Shipping Clerk
Clayton Singletary	Master Mechanic



**Uniform Coal Contract Proposed.**

For some time past the fuel committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has been engaged in formulating recommendations for reasonably uniform provisions in coal contracts. The purpose of the committee has been to express its idea of a fair contract to be used for the purchase and sale of coal. To avoid overlooking important details and to prevent any bias in its suggestions, the committee conferred with a number of leading producers and wholesalers in the coal field, holding a meeting for this purpose at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, on March 15th.

The conclusions of the committee are expressed in the form of contract. It is believed that the form can be advantageously used for most commercial contracts for the purchase of coal, and where special conditions require special clauses these might be added to the contract.

The form has been prepared simply as a convenience to the members of the National Association of Purchasing Agents and the trade, and is submitted by the committee for the use of those whose requirements it will meet. It has been carefully worked out to cover all general conditions and is particularly designed to prevent misunderstandings between buyer and seller such as arose from the loosely-drawn agreements in effect last year.

The administrative council of the fuel committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents is as follows: Chairman, E. H. Hawkins, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; H. M. Mitchell, of Rome Mfg. Co., Rome, N. Y.; J. E. Stauffer, of A. M. Byers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. M. Sedgwick, of Standard Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont.; H. M. Cosgrove, of J. H. Markham, Jr., Tulsa, Okla.; H. L. Ogden, of Gas & Electric Improvement Co., Boston, Mass.

In the preparation of the proposed contract form the committee has had the guidance and advice of W. B. Symmes, Jr., of New York, formerly solicitor for the United States Fuel Administration. Copies of the contract will be sent upon request to National Association of Purchasing Agents, 19 Park Place, New York.

**The International Silk Show Tells the Story of Silk.**

(Continued Page 15.)

of cloth. The operating loom—the property of Cheney Bros.—was making dark green velvet. The velvet shearing machine completes the process, giving a more finished cut to the velvet pile—it works something like a lawn mower.

We were particularly interested in the five color printing machine which was explained to us by a courteous employee. The foulard to be printed, went into the machine white. Five troughs of color printed it in five colors at the same time. This is the most important of any method for ornamenting textiles; almost any design can be put on almost any fabric in from one to sixteen colors stamped on at a single printing.

To show the silk made into garments the International Silk Show held a pageant every afternoon and evening of the silk industry from its birth 5,000 years ago until today.

The American silk industry now ranks with the best in the world. Certain of our American cities produce more silk than any foreign silk city. Yet very little of this silk is sent out of America—so great is the demand for it here at home. The designing of fabrics is progressing by strides in this country. The designer is studying in museums, books and private collections—he is learning from master designers and costumers at home and abroad.

The making of silk is more than an industry—it is an art. The International Silk Show demonstrates that America is constantly developing beauty and skill in this important branch of industrial art.

**Williamston Cotton Mills.**

**Williamston, S. C.**

T. I. Barber .....	Supt.
W. M. Darnall .....	Carder
Will Allen .....	2d Hand Carding
S. M. Ellis .....	Spinner
Weston McClellan .....	2d Hand Spinner
R. J. Brown .....	Weaver
W. B. Scott .....	2d Hand Weaving
Jas. W. Halliday .....	Cloth Room
J. H. Pruitt .....	Shipping Clerk
G. E. Philipps .....	Outside Foreman
Benson McClellan .....	Master Mechanic
J. H. Powell .....	Cotton Grader

**Shower Bath Control**

For Safety and Economy the Powers Thermostatic Water Controller should be installed for all shower baths

*Overheated Water Cannot Pass Through*

The controller is a true thermostatic mixer and should not be confused with the many mechanical mixers and anti-scald valves on the market.

It positively prevents scalding or shock from cold water. If either hot or cold supply fails, the controller shuts off the other.

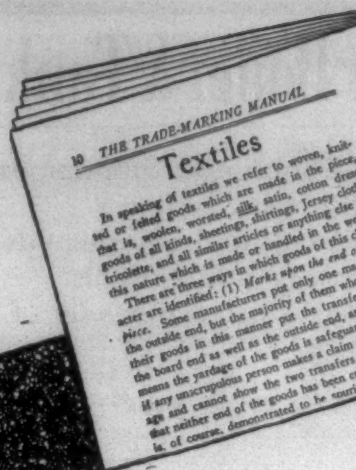
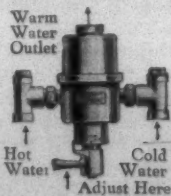
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**THE POWERS REGULATOR COMPANY**

*Specialists In Automatic Heat Control*

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595 Boston Wharf Bldg., Boston

The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. (1181-A)



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KAUMAGRAPH CO., Box 513, 209 W. 38th St., New York.

Please send me free copy of "The Trade Marking Manual."

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**Filters—**

Careful and Dependable engineering, manufacture and erection.

**Norwood Engineering Co.**

Florence, Mass.

**CHARLES M. SETZER**

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.

Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.  
Tanks for storage of acids and other liquids.  
Smoke Stacks, Breechens and Specials.  
Tanks for all purposes which any reader of this article may have.

*TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere*

CHATTANOOGA      ::      TENNESSEE



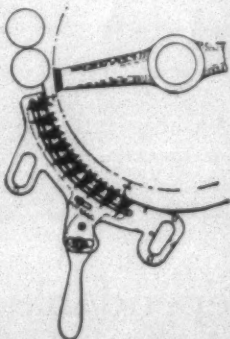
### Ring Traveler Specialists

**U. S. Ring Traveler Co.**

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

Wm. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative  
P. O. Box 792      GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight and circles**. Quality guaranteed.



### Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

#### Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

#### Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

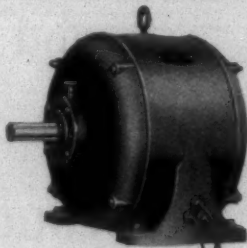
L. D. ARMSTRONG, President  
GREENVILLE, S. C.      PROVIDENCE, R. I.

### Watson Loom Motors

Fully enclosed, solid housing and end brackets. Grit and dust proof ball bearings.

The many designs of WATSON motors make possible the selection of equipment to meet the particular requirements for any service. Write for bulletin 402.

**High Point Machine Works, Inc. High Point, N.C.**  
Distributors WATSON Motors



## GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

Greenville, S. C.

Textile and Electrical Distributors

Chapman Ball Bearings

### Dry Goods Jobbers will Continue to Use Cotton as a Barometer of Business.

A dry goods jobber who has been in business more than a single generation was in the market this week, and he remarked that until the cotton outlook was clearer to him he would not buy goods freely. He does the largest part of his business in agricultural communities, although there are so many small industrial centers now scattered through the Middle West that it is not sound to say that Western jobbers depend on farmers' trade only for their season's turnover.

It is not an uncommon experience to find that old merchants in distributing channels take their cue from the cotton crop when judging the long future of their business. They discuss money rates, freight costs, changes in styles, political and international affairs—but in arriving at a conclusion concerning the prospects in their trade they think and talk in terms of cotton. It is unnecessary to point out why this is so to anyone at all familiar with the dry goods jobbing business. Cotton products in one form or another serve as the foundation of the season's overturn, and as the raw material cost forms such a large part of the price it is essential that a sound judgment shall be reached concerning the trend of the great crop.

The planting season has begun in the South and the chief fact of importance in measuring the price will be the condition of supply and demand. For months past the trade has been told that the supply of cotton is overabundant and the demand far below normal. This statement of things has been magnified despite the admitted fact that last year the world's cotton crop was not a large one and was actually from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 bales below the record growth in 1914-15.

Although cotton at 12½¢ a pound, the price of today, is very low in contrast with 41½¢ a pound a year ago, the question was asked by this jobber, "Is cotton really cheap?" In the six or seven years following the world panic of 1893 cotton did not rise above 12¢. In 1914-15-16 the price for long periods was far under 12¢. These are facts concerning price that existed in spite of all that might have been said concerning costs. Facts of this sort are what a merchant deals with who is trying to form some idea of what cotton may bring in the course of the marketing of the crop now about to be planted.

The price cotton may bring—not what it should bring—is the fact that will influence the sale of cotton products most potently, unless it comes to light that the supplies of cotton products are going to be cut very far below the normal or even the sub-normal requirements of the jobbing business. The price of 12½¢ at this time is disastrously low for the farmer and it is far under the cost of the crop now being marketed. Yet it is wholly within the scope of probabilities that an even lower price may be touched, and that it may prevail for a long time and be finally met by the farmer.

Just at the present time a great

deal is being said about the cutting down of cotton acreage. What the merchant knows is that whoever works on the cotton acres planted this year will not receive in wages much more than half the amounts paid last year in the planting period. In other words, the merchant knows from all the information drifting in to him from various sources that the cotton planter is cutting down the costs of cotton growing. In many instances the cutting down is being done for him by the force of circumstances, such, for example, as farm laborers who will accept any reasonable wage if assured of living, no money to pay for fertilizer, no money to expend on anything save food, and those things that will enable him to live till another harvest.

The question the jobber asked concerning cotton may well be asked concerning cotton products. Are cloths cheap? Measured by the prices still current for many other things, such as coal, rents, steel and lumber, paper, industrial wages, freights, money, and so on, cotton cloths are very cheap. They would not be so cheap if they could be sold in quantities at higher prices.

The reason they are cheap is the abundance of supply for the limited demand. There may be and probably is a scarcity of some things in cotton products, yet it is not powerful enough to keep prices on a parity with many of the things mentioned above. Cotton products are cheap, yet they, too, may go cheaper if production continues and demand does not broaden.

It is easy to cite many instances of the relative cheapness of cotton goods. Hosiery that sold for 49¢ a pair a year ago now sells for 20¢ or less. Cotton shirts of good quality may be had for \$1 and the same shirts brought \$2.50 or more a year ago. Muslins that brought 45¢ may be had for 20¢, gingham that sold for 59¢ are reported at 29, and so on down a long list of more attractive retail prices than any offered before the turn of the year.

But while all of these things are as low as they should be in relation to the prices of many other things quoted at retail, they are not so low that they may not be lower, without any very material change in the general relations of values in the next thirty to sixty days. It is true that they may also be higher, but the jobber is in a frame of mind where he must weigh the chances of things being lower rather than higher if he is to stock up for the long future. The general trend of sentiment throughout the country at the present time is that prices on very many things are not low and must be lower before any large buying starts. It applies to labor quite as much as to products.

Jobbers have been witnessing in the past months of their spring season a renewed proof that cotton products are the poor man's favorite in times of low purchasing power and general uncertainty. He has seen that prints and percales have been selling much more freely than they did a year ago both from his own stock and from the retailers' shelves. He has seen staple gingham and dress gingham in better demand than they were last year, and they were selling steadily then



at abnormally high prices. He has seen bleached muslins going out faster than they have moved in three or four years. He has seen a very good business in all those departments of ready to wear where children's cotton garments are offered. The lower prices are attractive and they are doubly so because retailers find consumers buying them instead of many other things that were substituted or instead of trying to get on with anything until prices were reduced.

In relation to pre-war conditions prices are still high. A nickel a yard for prints was the high limit not so many years ago. A shilling was so used to buy four yards of brown 56x60s sheetings in the country districts. Those days may not come again in this generation or the next, and then again they may come within five years. Some jobbers think they will, at any rate.

There will have to be a very substantial revision of silk, linen and wool values before they will interfere with the growing consumption of cotton products at low prices. It may take months to bring such a revision about, and it may not come until fall at least. Meanwhile, the jobber who buys as he sells, who keeps in frequent touch with primary offerings, who waits until the June or July cotton reports come to hand, cannot go very far wrong pending the readjustments in so many lines that are long overdue but will eventually get here.—Journal of Commerce.

#### Full Co-operation in Textile Products Show

(Continued from Page 12).

great improvement. It is therefore reasonable that the show should do much to bring about not only a remedy for present conditions but to stimulate the future trade of our hundreds of mills with other countries than our own.

We have received the promised support of our manufacturing friends in the South and last, the government commercial representatives in Washington, the textile press, the bankers, and very important, the commission merchants of New York. The responsibility, however, cannot rest here. The people of Greenville will have to back up this enterprise and it is for this reason that I am making an extended statement.

It is only seven months now until the show will be a reality. In that time we must not only prepare to procure and arrange the exhibits but we must house and care for the thousands of visitors who will inevitably attend. Greenville will never entertain a higher class or more attractive lot of men—and some women, too. We are bringing here not only the manufacturers and persons directly connected with textiles, but we will have other visitors who never have attended the Southern textile expositions. Representatives of great dry goods and jobbing concerns, importers, exporters and others will make the trip to Greenville. They must be welcomed and entertained. Greenville believes that its future is bright. It will never have a better chance for advertisement and for extension of its

influence as a city.

The directors of Textile Hall hope that the city officials and business men will begin to make their plans for the month of October so that we will be well prepared to carry out this ambitious undertaking. Nothing more extensive has been tried before. It will take the hearty co-operation of every citizen to make our efforts successful. Our friends outside believe we can do it. We are confidently laying our plans for the successful bringing together in one exposition of the people who are interested in the manufacture and the buying and selling of textile products.

#### Foreign Opportunity Alluring.

"The European situation," the statement concludes, "is full of explosive elements and there is no telling just what will be needed to set things off. The German indemnity problem must be solved right before sustained recovery abroad is possible. The solvency of Europe to a large extent depends upon it, for Great Britain cannot do everything when her people are saddled with a per capita debt of about \$1,000. France has a per capita debt of \$1,250, while the United States has one of only \$225. This comparison is suggestive of the extent to which Government borrowings must figure in the money market negotiations of the next few years, for the people of all nations are burdened with enormous taxation which must be dispensed with as soon as possible. Our foreign trade is still enormous and the dislocation of the foreign exchange market has made it very difficult to provide our foreign customers with the merchandise, material, and foodstuffs that they are asking for. This situation is very interesting, and, while the problem is troublesome, there is reason to believe that the movement will be satisfactorily cared for in the end, so that our trade with other nations will be thoroughly safeguarded. The opportunity is alluring, and with the formation of corporations under the Edge act to promote the sale of American products abroad, it seems reasonable to expect important expansion in many lines within the next few months. Enough has happened, however, to justify the warning uttered by the late Sir Edward H. Holden, the distinguished London bank executive, that the correction of foreign exchange conditions presented the most difficult problem of World War finance."—Daily News Record.

#### Protection for Dyes.

"The dye manufacturers have the right to ask for protection, but so have the manufacturers who use dyes, and a part of the protection need is the right to import dyes without unnecessary restrictions. So long as the duty is made adequate to give the American producers of dyes the advantage, that is all they have the right to ask. The consumers have a right to pay the duty and import foreign dyes, if they wish. As a matter of fact, they do not so wish when the domestic dyes are equally good."—The American Economist.

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Where the Wear is Hardest"



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The Cheapest Form of Light

To pick up and return (by reflection) light from dark corners requires the most intense white. It must be sufficiently dense or opaque in its nature to hide the surface if need be. It must be composed of such materials that age does not tend to change its whiteness.

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With "SCO-CO"

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Asbestos & Asphalt Slate Surface

Guaranteed not to curl — Guaranteed for 20 years

Also roll roofing for warehouses and flat surfaces.

The manufacturers by substituting asbestos for the rag felt have at last produced the ideal type of asphalt shingles, Red and Green, represent the greatest advance since the beginning of the shingle industry.

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## National Ring Traveler Company

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:





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AMERICA'S OLDEST BUILDING ORGANIZATION

### Hester's Cotton Statement Covering Georgia Tech Campaign Approved by Textile Men.

Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement issued Friday covers the monthly movement to the close of March.

Compared with last year it shows a decrease for the month in round figures of 243,000, a decrease compared with the year before last of 61,000 and with 1918 a decrease of 238,000.

The total for March was 553,518, against 796,632 last year, 614,203 year before last and 791,462 same time in 1918.

The amount of the crop brought into sight for the 8 months from August to March inclusive is 2,508,000 under last year, 1,010,000 under year before last and 2,149,000 under 1918.

The movement since August 1st shows receipt at all United States ports 4,931,345, against 6,276,539 last year, 4,551,786 year before last and 5,433,208 same time in 1918; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to Northern mills and Canada 879,814, against 1,373,444 last year, 1,120,316 year before last and 1,208,497 same time in 1918; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at Southern outports 1,900,000, against 2,955,833 last year, 3,056,000 year before last and 3,157,000 year before last and 3,157,000 same time in 1918; and interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 671,478, against 284,900 last year, 644,072 year before last and 732,733 same time in 1918.

These make the total movement of the cotton crop brought into sight for the eight months ending close of March 8,382,637, against 10,890,716 last year, 9,392,174 year before last and 10,531,438 same time in 1918.

Northern spinners took during March 242,999, against 224,080 last year and 142,544 year before last, increasing their total for the eight months to 1,244,712, against 2,354,580 last year and 1,710,380 year before last. This makes their average weekly takings for the season 35,856, against 67,827 last year and 49,270 the year before last.

Foreign exports for the eight months of the season have been 3,743,114, showing a decrease under last year of 1,403,946 and an increase over the same period year before last of 235,853.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading Southern interior centers at the close of March were 2,757,715, against 2,250,905 last year and 2,604,549 year before last.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales of the current crop brought into sight during the eight months the supply has been 9,844,044, against 12,185,675 last year and 10,977,616 year before last.

In addition to the monthly figures, Secretary Hester issued a statement of the weekly movement for the seven days ending April 1st, inclusive, showing total brought into sight this year 127,909, against 181,757 for the seven days ending this date last year, 131,354 year before last and 150,596 same time in 1918.

Macon, Ga.—Industrial Georgia, represented by more than 400 industrial leaders of the State, met here last week to discuss the needs of the State in expert training of its young men and the development of its resources. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting calling for the co-operation of all industries in the movement for a Greater Industrial Georgia through the building of a Greater Georgia Tech, and endorsing campaign for \$5,000,000 for the school.

Members of the meeting leaped to their feet from time to time to endorse the statements concerning what Georgia needs made by the speakers. The morning was filled with meetings of groups who discussed different phases of the session, the session of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the luncheon of the Tech alumni being special features of the day. The lobbies of the hotels were crowded with prominent figures in the industrial life of the State.

A committee to represent the State industries in the campaign for the promotion of a greater Georgia Tech was appointed, to be composed of W. C. Vereen, chairman, Moultrie; Chas. Adamson, Cedartown; Victor Allen, Buford; W. C. Carlisle, Gainesville; R. D. Cole, Newnan; George S. Harris, Atlanta; B. Mifflin Hood, Atlanta; P. R. Lamar, Atlanta; H. P. Meikleham, Lindale; J. K. Orr, Atlanta; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie; Parter G. Pierpont, Savannah; Brian S. Brown, Brunswick, Bothwell Lee, Augusta; E. B. Merry, Augusta; James H. Porter, Macon; W. L. Roebuck, Cordele; Fred B. Gordon, Columbus, and L. W. Robert, Jr., Atlanta.

### Kaumagraph Company Opens Office at Philadelphia.

The Kaumagraph Company announces that they have opened an office at 40 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which will be in charge of Mr. H. A. Kreech. This office will cover the southern half of New Jersey, the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia.

For the last four years Mr. Kreech has been in charge of the employment bureau of the central branch of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. In this way he has come in personal touch with a large number of the mill executives of Philadelphia and vicinity. A great many of those who know him personally will be glad to hear that he has made connections with a concern who has been selling them transfers for many years.

It may be interesting to note that the Kaumagraph Company has in the last six months opened offices in Boston, Chicago, Hamilton, Ontario, and Philadelphia. They report not only an increased demand for their goods, but a very active business in the textile mills as far as their product is concerned. They have been running overtime for some weeks. Such a condition is very cheering in the face of some of the reports which are going about.



## Knit Goods

Philadelphia—Knit goods manufacturers believe 1921 will prove a good heavy weight underwear year, in the opinion of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. In a statement today the association emphasizes that these manufacturers "look for continuous small lot buying throughout the entire season with the probability that toward the latter end of fall, unless mills make up for stock, there will be a pressure for deliveries that it will be difficult to meet."

The association points out that some mills which did not wait for the formal opening have had salesmen on the road several weeks and have been receiving a large number of small quantity orders. It emphasizes that one of the large commission houses distributing the output of a number of important mills has fared well in number of orders at prices which appear satisfactory to jobbers. This establishment does not guarantee its prices against declines, but its customers have reason to believe that early buyers will not be penalized in the matter of price should there be recessions to late buyers during the period for which the house is selling.

Manufacturers have gone far to establish confidence by announcing to the public that their prices were in fact as low as could be named, and, by showing a determination to stick to those prices. There is said to be no disposition now to cheapen underwear for making prices which some dealers had demanded. There was sufficient range at the start—\$9.50 to \$11.50 for 16-pound cotton ribbed union suits and other suits and single garments on a relative scale—to give merchants all the leeway that might be desired.

That hosiery mills are short on orders for future delivery while they are swamped with spot delivery orders was claimed yesterday by one of the largest operators in the hosiery field, referring particularly to mock seam silk hosiery. He said that on account of the Philadelphia strike a good deal of the demand for full fashioned silk has of necessity been diverted to mock seam hosiery. He added that several of the larger mills have circularized their customers stating that under present conditions their mills will soon have to refuse orders if spot delivery is stipulated, while no future orders are on their books, and pleading with the buyers to place at least part of their orders for later delivery.

### Knit Goods Men Plan Annual Convention.

Philadelphia—A new innovation will be introduced for the first time at the forthcoming annual convention of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, which will be held at the Commercial Museum May 3 to May 5 inclusive.

The association has divided the

entire country into what are called "regional divisions." There are six such divisions, each including various states in their respective localities, and divided as follows: Central Division, New York and New Jersey, Pennsylvania; Southwestern Division, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee; Southeastern Division, Virginia, North and South Carolina; Central West Division, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin; New England Division, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Each regional division has its own officers, and knitting manufacturers from the various sections will attend meetings of their own divisions. These meetings will be held simultaneously on May 4.

The opening session of the convention will be held May 3. This session will be open to all knitting manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers and knit goods buyers. S. D. Bausher of Reading, Pa., head of the association, will preside.

Edward J. Cattell, city statistician, will officially welcome the delegates on behalf of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Bausher will respond. An address will then be made by Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, New York, director of the Retail Research Association. There will be other addresses by representatives of the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers, Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association and J. P. Voorhees of New York.

The remainder of this session will be devoted to the reading of annual reports of officers of the association and various committees. The afternoon session will be given over to meetings of the export department and the hosiery, underwear, sweater and fancy knit goods divisions.

The morning session on May 5 will be for knitting manufacturers and the general discussion will be on the subject of prices. Roy A. Cheney, secretary of the Knit Goods Manufacturers of America, will start the discussion with an address on "Open Price Plan." This session will also elect officers for the ensuing year. In the evening the annual banquet will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford.

The usual exhibition will be held at the Museum in connection with the convention. This year, despite talk of depression in industry, there will be a larger number of exhibits than ever before in the association's history. The exhibition will open May 2 and continue until May 6.

Little Marion, seven years old, was saying her prayers. "And, God," she petitioned at the close, "Please make New York the capital of Boston."

"Why, Marion, what made you say that?" asked her mother.

"Cause that's the way I wrote it in my 'zamination at school today and I want it to be right."

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**Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone**

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

*Fast and Uniform*

**John P. Marston Company**

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**OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE**

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

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**Cotton Goods**

New York—Cotton goods markets continued dull but are considered as good as they were a week ago and a few lines have shown improvement. The greater stability of print cloths is a reflection of the business in percales, in bleached goods, etc. Inquiries lately received on the sheeting market from some of the large Western bag makers, while so far ineffective in producing business, suggest that the low prices, taken together with the fact that some of the mills are shutting down for lack of orders, are giving the users of these fabrics something to think about in connection with the state of affairs the market is drifting into.

Sheetings continued dull. The principal feature heard of was a series of inquiries for staple numbers of bag goods for delivery in the middle of the year, the first in any volume that has been received in some time. Buyers talked of a basis of 23c to 24c for 4-yard goods, and while they could trade on that level for April, May, and possibly June, the mills were not ready to go into the fall on that basis.

In fine goods the markets continued quiet. Organdies for spot shipment command a premium of 1/2c to 3/4c a yard over May deliveries, and are not easy to get. Lawns have been inactive. Certain constructions of voiles are wanted in a few places, but there was no general demand.

The volume of business done on some of the standard lines of outing flannels for fall has been so large that it will become necessary to revise some of the orders if deliveries are to be exacted within the dates first specified when goods were offered at the reduced prices. The business has not been general. Some of the older and better established lines as to qualities have been ordered by the usual distributors. Others have been passed for the time being unless it has been possible to trade on them with selling agents. The wide goods have sold better than the narrows.

Gray goods have been quiet and weak and some of the unbranded finished cloths are lower. Neither jobbers nor selling agents desire that prices on branded goods shall be revised for later deliveries at this time as there are still undelivered orders to fill, in many cases running into May. This is true of many of the sheets and pillow cases, tubings, muslins, percales, gingham, etc. The demand continues principally for small lots for delivery immediately or within 30 or 60 days. Goods intended for ultimate retail distribution are selling much better than goods used in manufacturing lines. The ready-to-wear trades cutting up cotton goods are doing a steady re-order business for prompt shipment.

Prices current in first hands are: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 5 cents; 64x60s, 4 1/4 cents; 38 1/2-inch 64x64s,

7 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 16 1/2 cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 18 cents; denims, 220 indigo, 17 cents; staple gingham, 13 1/2 cents; dress gingham, 15 and 17 cents; prints, 11 cents.

**Harrett Mill No. 1.**

**Henderson, N. C.**

R. H. Gray ..... Supt.  
 W. T. Honeycutt ..... Carder  
 R. N. Gupton ..... Spinner  
 Press Blake ..... 2nd Hand Spinning  
 A. W. Faris ..... Winding  
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The Amazon is estimated to be nearly 700 feet deep at a point 1,000 miles from the sea.

**Improved Dobby Chain**



**Dobby Cords**

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As you resume operation don't forget to order *Mi-Cleanser* to clean up your floors.

Manufactured exclusively for  
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Absolutely does not leave any  
 Slick or Slippery surface.

**Champion Chemical Co.**

Charlie Nichols, General Manager  
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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—Yarn prices seem to have reached a standstill again. Quotations have not changed much during the past few days but it is not possible now to buy yarn on contract at 3 to 5 cents below quotation as has been during the past.

Curtailment of production among small spinners in the South has reached a point never before known in the industry, according to some authorities. A number of mills are closed down that have never before curtailed because of market conditions. Some of the larger mills are running hardly half capacity.

A growing number of yarn sellers in this district are reporting that minimum levels appear to have been established by the spinners, below which it is very difficult, if not impossible, for the local distributors to induce these spinners to accept new business. For example, current prices for white yarns in Southern single carded skeins include 20 to 21 cents for anything from 4s to 10s, inclusive, with 20s readily obtainable at 23 cents a pound and 30s at 26 cents. But the spinners are asking a half to a cent a pound higher than this for these counts, and refuse to meet the local market level any longer.

Southern single carded warps, white yarns, are a slow sale here at 21½ cents for 12s, 23 cents for 16s, 26 cents for 20s, and 35 cents for 40s, but the spinners decline offers made them at these figures and appear determined to hold out for a cent a pound more. To a greater or less degree, the same thing is noted in two-ply carded skeins, warps and tubes, and in Southern frame spun carded cones. There are only occasional spots in this section of the yarn list where spinners can be found, at present, to trade on the basis on which spot yarns are selling here.

According to some of the local distributors of cotton yarns, the secondary decline in prices that has taken place during the last 40 days has been too rapid, and appears to have been carried too far. These factors say they would not be surprised if yarns in general should show some steadiness during April.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s to 10s	20 @	21	25½ @
12s to 14s	21 @	21½	27 @
16s	22½ @	22	28 @
2-ply 16s	23 @	23½	30 @
2-ply 20s	24 @	24½	33 @
2-ply 24s	25 @	25½	35 @

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
6s to 10s	20 @	36s	36 @
10s to 12s	21 @	40s	37 @
14s	21½ @	50s	50 @
16s	22 @	60s	60 @
20s	23 @	Upholstery	
24s	24½ @	Yarns	
26s	25 @	5s, 4 & 5-ply	17 @

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4, & 5-ply skeins	20 @	16s	22 @
8s	21 @	20s	24 @

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s to 12s	20 @	24s	25 @
14s	20½ @	26s	26 @
16s	21½ @	30s	28 @
20s	23 @	40s	33 @
22s	24 @		

Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	19½ @	20s	23 @
10s	20 @	22s	23½ @
12s	21 @	24s	24 @
14s	21½ @	26s	25 @
16s	22 @	30s	28 @

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	21½ @	22s	24½ @
10s	22 @	24s	25½ @
12s	22½ @	26s	26½ @
14s	23 @	30s	27 @
16s	23½ @	30s extra	28 @
18s	24 @	40s	35 @
20s	24 @		

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 30s	48 @	2-ply 40s	72 @
2-ply 36s	60 @	2-ply 70s	85 @
2-ply 40s	60 @	2-ply 80s	95 @
2-ply 50s	68 @		

Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	39 @	28s	49 @
12s	40 @	30s	52 @
14s	41 @	32s	54 @
16s	42 @	34s	56 @
18s	43 @	36s	58 @
20s	44 @	40s	62 @
22s	45 @	50s	77 @
24s	46 @	60s	87 @
26s	47 @		

The Polynesians believe that the moon at its waning is devoured by the spirits of the dead.

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J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

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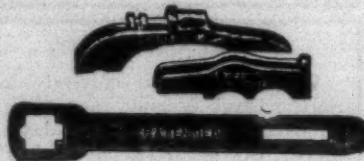
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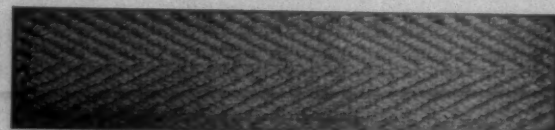
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## Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

### Man to Erect Shafting.

Wanted—To engage a capable shafting man to install the shafting and pulleys in a five thousand spindle weaving mill. Convince us of your ability to do the job and state wages expected. We will pay transportation both ways. Address C. H. Cole, Opp, Ala.

### Carder Grinder.

Want good card grinder for 20 H. & B. cards and to work as second hand. Good wages. Address Grinder, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Second Hand.

Want second hand for spinning room of 5,000 spindles in good mill, paying good wages. Address Cones, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted.

A first-class card grinder for 42 H. & B. cards. Prefer man experienced on the above cards. Address J. S. Bailey, Overseer Carding, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Experienced Leather Belting salesmen with following to handle established trade of large transmission belting manufacturer. Give experience. Address Leather, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Local Salesmen.

Men acquainted with the mill buyers and knowing leather transmission belting can make good connection by writing full information. Part time only expected. Address Belt, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Bookkeeper-Accountant.

Want position as bookkeeper and accountant with cotton mill and office experience, handling pay roll, etc. Twenty-two years of age. Can furnish best of references. Wish to connect with firm where there is chance for promotion. Address T, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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### For Sale.

3,000 6x6 Spools, new; 3 6-spindle Lazenby Quillers; 1 40-inch Lowell Folder; 10 36-in. C. & K. Heavy Duck Looms; 50 36-in. Light C. & K. Looms; 1 40-in. Brusher. M. B. Pitts, Pitts Cotton Mfg. Co., Elberton, Ga.

### Attention Mr. Mill Man.

The cloth market is lower than for years. Low costs and maximum production is the slogan of all mills. Do you need the services of an expert on factory costs, a bookkeeper, accountant and a No. 1 office manager, capable of acting as Secretary or Sec. and Treas.? Excellent experience and references. Address Secretary, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Slasher and Warper.

Wanted at once, a first-class Slasher and Warper man. Must be willing to work either day or night. Six slashers, twelve beam warpers, plain work. Address Slasher, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted.

A good man as manager and superintendent of a ten thousand spindle yarn mill, is located in a good town where there are the best schools in the State and a good, healthy, cheap place to live. Man must be good, steady and reliable and would expect him to take some stock. Present manager wanting to retire from the mill business. Address Manager, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Single man, in prime of life, with no bad habits and with fifteen years' experience in office of cotton mills, desires position in mill office as secretary or assistant, bookkeeper or general all round office man. Quick and accurate at figures, can operate typewriter and competent to take entire charge of office. Address Box 183, Morganton, N. C.

### WANTED

1 Sliver Lap Machine, 1 Ribbon Lap Machine, 8 Combers. Nasmith or Whittin. Must be latest pattern, first class condition, right price.

MAGNOLIA MILLS, Charlotte, N. C.

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Supplying Cotton Mills with  
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### Wanted.

One twister, 160 to 180 spindle, 2 1/4 ring, 3-inch gauge; one Lindsey Hyde reel. Both must be in good running condition. State best cash price and when can deliver. Jno. A. Isenhower, Treas., Blue Ridge Cotton Mill, Conover, N. C.

### Auditor.

Want position as auditor in North Carolina textile mill or group of mills to take entire charge of office. Experienced in auditing and accounting. Will call for conference. Salary \$6,000.00. Address Auditor, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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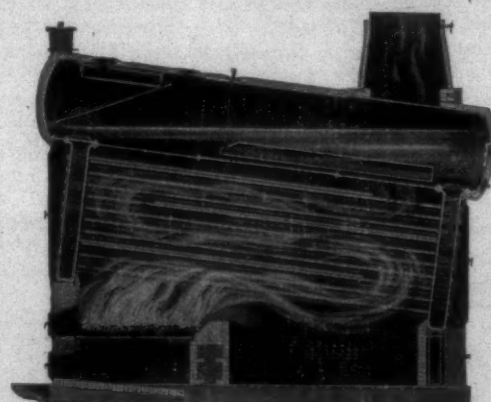
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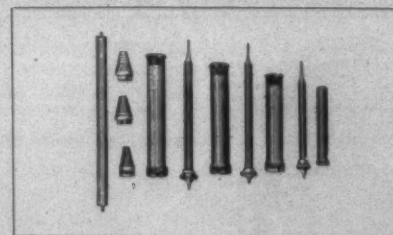
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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on various lines of goods. Best of references. Address No. 3012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. 18 years experience on colored and white work on Draper and Crompton looms. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3013.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Best of reference as to character and ability to handle job and manage help. Address No. 3014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on denims and heavy cloths. Best of reference. Address No. 3015.

WANT position as superintendent of small weave mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Practical spinner and can successfully handle weaving on plain goods. Age 33, married. Can change on two weeks notice. Address No. 3016.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 45 years old with 15 years experience as overseer and several years in other capacity. Best of reference. Address No. 3017.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Long experience and able to get satisfactory results on large job. Address No. 3018.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Long and varied experience. Can give satisfaction on any job. Address No. 3020.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Would consider new mill and take some stock in same. Address No. 3021.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill. Rereference as to ability and character. Address No. 3022.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3023.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn mill. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3024.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 3025.

WANT position as superintendent by a man with a record of 8 years as assistant superintendent of present position. Wish, for a good reason, to make a change. Would consider overseer of carding or spinning or both in good mill. Best of reference furnished, including present employer. Address No. 3026.

WANT position as superintendent of good sized mill. Long experience in mill business and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3027.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Long experience as overseer and have good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3028.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill; 20 years experience as overseer, 12 years on present job. Have made good so far and anxious for advancement. Address No. 3029.

WANT position as superintendent of large cotton mill by man of long experience. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2671.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Can give excellent reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3031.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Twenty-five years experience on all kinds of coarse and fine yarns. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3033.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man capable of handling large room. Have had charge of some of the largest rooms in South and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3034.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on many lines of cloth. Can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3035.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can give reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3036.

WANT position as superintendent of mill where an experienced man is needed. Can get results and give satisfaction. Address No. 3037.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill in Georgia. Have had many years experience and can give satisfaction on any job. Address No. 3038.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Long experience and can give good reference as to experience and ability. Address No. 3039.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill located in North Carolina. Can give reference; 40 years old, married. Address No. 3040.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or spinning and twisting; 36 years old, married, have small family; can give good references. Now overseer of spinning but for good reason would like change. Address No. 3041.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain goods at not less than \$5.00 per day. Six years experience as overseer and can furnish reference from present and past employers. Address No. 3042.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 3043.

WANT position as hosiery mill manager or superintendent; 20 years experience on all grades of hosiery from yarn to shipping and selling the product. Good manager of help. Can get production when others fail. Address No. 3044.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving, dyeing, or finishing. Have had experience on all lines and can furnish reference as to character and ability from former employers. Address No. 3045.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Been overseer of weaving on present job for 14 years and giving satisfaction but want better job. Would not accept job paying less than \$2400 per year. Forty-six years old. Experienced on drills, twills and sheetings. Address No. 3046.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Can handle any size job. Long experience. Address No. 3047.

WANT position as master mechanic. Address No. 3048.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Address No. 3049.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding, large mill. Can give excellent references. Address No. 3050.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Can furnish excellent reference and give satisfaction. Address No. 3051.

WANT position as superintendent of mill where a capable man is needed and where quality and production are wanted. Now assistant superintendent of large mill but want chance to demonstrate ability. Address No. 3052.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in room equipped with Draper looms or second hand job in large weave room. Thoroughly reliable and capable. Address No. 3053.

WANT position as superintendent. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3054.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed as superintendent of three mills. For good reasons would like to make change. Have been overseer or superintendent or overseer for 30 years. Address No. 3055.

WANT position as buyer, grader, assistant manager, assistant superintendent, or combination position. Qualified by education and experience. Now hold good position but wish to change locality. Address No. 3056.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good weave room. Can give good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3057.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room by man experienced on drills, sheetings, shirtings, print cloth, and domestics. Forty-one years of age and have had 20 years experience in cloth room. Address No. 3058.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or spinning in large room. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. Address No. 3059.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of cloth room or weave room. Experienced in either line. Married, sober, and can give reference. Address No. 3060.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have long experience as overseer, am 39 years of age, can handle any size job. Can furnish best of reference from former employers if desired. Address No. 3061.

WANT position as master mechanic in large mill using steam or electric power. Can give satisfaction. Best of reference. Address No. 3062.

WANT position as overseer of carding in North or South Carolina. Have been overseer of carding for some time in two of the large mills in North Carolina. Can give reference and come at once. Address No. 3063.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on plain or fancy goods. Textile graduate with 18 years experience, 5 as overseer, can furnish reference, 36 years of age, married. Address No. 3064.

WANT position as superintendent of small plain weaving or yarn mill or overseer of plain weaving. Can furnish good references as to character and ability; married; age 38. Address No. 3065.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Long experience and capable of producing results and satisfaction in mill of any size making any numbers of yarns. Can furnish references if wanted. Address No. 3066.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making fancy goods. Long experience in weave room and can furnish good reference. Just completed I. C. S. course on fancy weaving and designing. Address No. 3067.

WANT position as master mechanic. Twenty years experience in some of the largest cotton mills in North and South Carolina. Thoroughly competent to take charge of large mill with electric or steam drive. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3068.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Have had long experience on all counts of yarn and can give excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3069.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 3070.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weave room in large mill. Experienced on ducks, osanburgs, prints, drills, twines, and can give good reference. Now employed. Address No. 3071.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3072.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Long varied experience on large range of numbers. Can furnish references. Address No. 3073.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Best of references. Have had several years experience. 38 years old. Address No. 3074.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large yarn mill. Long experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3075.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill, have had several years experience in both plain and fancy weaving. Am now employed as superintendent in large yarn mill. Good reason for wishing to change. Can furnish reference upon request. Address No. 3076.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Long experience in large mill and would change only for first-class place with good salary. Address No. 3077.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large mill. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3078.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience on all number of yarn and a good manager of help. Address No. 3079.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man who has had long and varied experience and is considered one among the best practical men in the business. Would consider large weave room or carding and spinning. Reference if wanted. Address No. 3080.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3081.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3082.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Have been running weave room for number of years. Experienced on both plain and fancies. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3083.

WANT position as superintendent of mill by man of good habits and ability to get results. Will go anywhere if right kind of offer is made. Would consider large card room or spinning room. Address No. 3084.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill or overseer spinning in large mill. No less than \$24.00 per week and house rent free considered. Address No. 3085.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill on either plain or fancy work, have had experience with both positions and can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3086.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn mill. Long experience and considered one of best carders in south. Best of reference. Address No. 3087.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3088.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3089.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 3090.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, chambrays, coverts, plaids, etc. Can handle any size job. Best of reference. Would consider second hand job in large mill. Address No. 3091.



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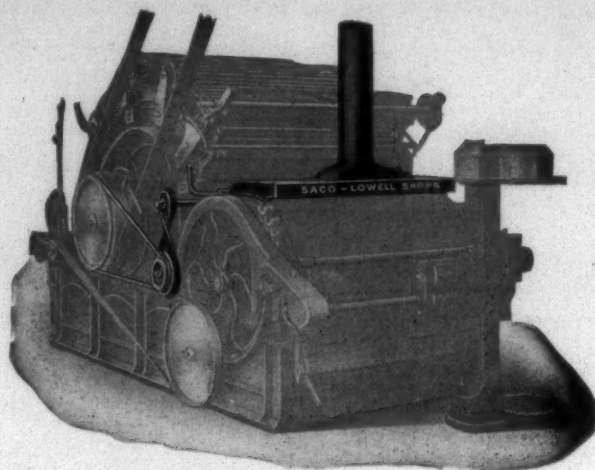
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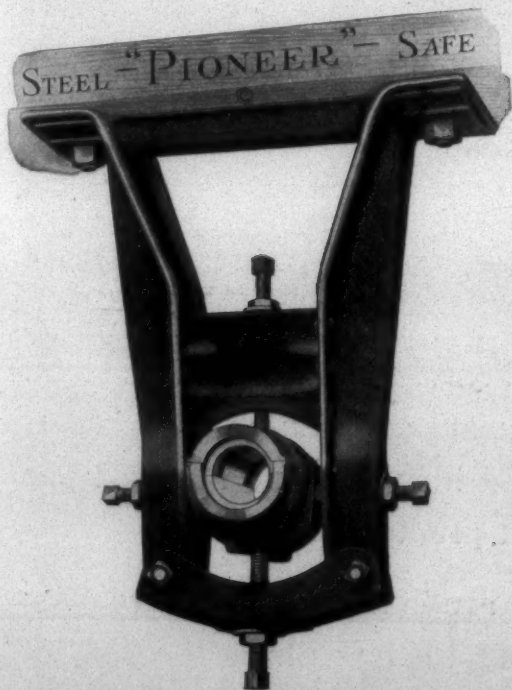
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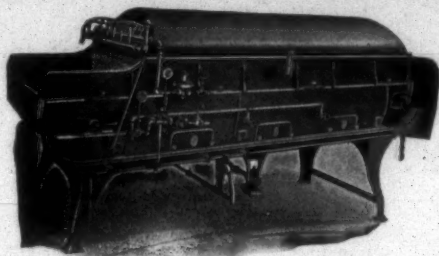
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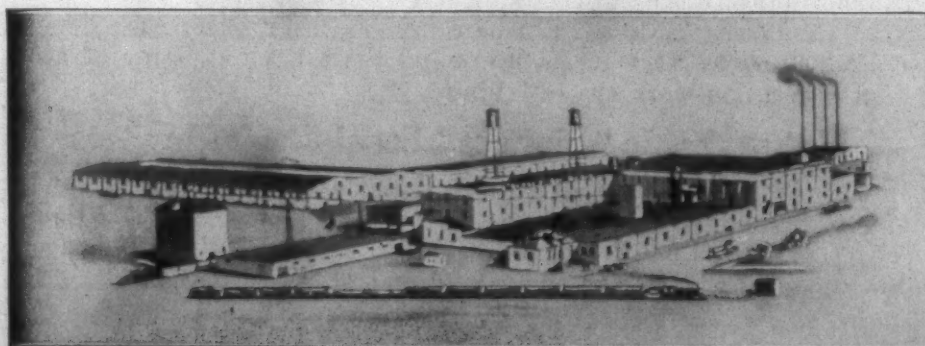
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